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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FOUNDED 1881 No. 16220 四拜禮 號五十月八英港香 THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1940. 日二十月七 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $30.00 PER ANNUM

Widespread Search Instituted By Authorities, Abandoned Chutes Found

SABOTEURS LANDED IN ENGLAND BY PARACHUTE, GERMANS CLAIM

NAZIS RENEW ATTACKS AFTER MID-DAY LULL: EYE-WITNESS STORIES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

FOLLOWING A FEW HOURS OF COMPARATIVE QUIET YESTERDAY, WHEN GERMAN RAIDERS WERE ONLY SPORADICALLY ATTACKING OBJECTIVES IN BRITAIN, THE AERIAL BLITZKRIEG WAS RENEWED AT 2.40 P.M. (9.40 P.M. H.K.T.).

The first afternoon attacks were launched on north-eastern England. Simultaneously, some 300 German planes were engaged along the south-east coast.

SIX BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON ONE TOWN IN THE SOUTH-EAST, AND A MEMBER OF THE HOME GUARD WAS KILLED. MANY PEOPLE WERE WOUNDED AND THREE HOUSES WERE WRECKED. OTHER BOMBS FELL IN THE FIELDS.

MACHINE-GUNNED STREETS

A Messerschmitt-110 circled twice over the railway station in a south-western town, machine-gunning the streets. There were no casualties.

"I saw the plane quite clearly," said a woman. "But its bullets did not come near me.

Another German raider bombed the outskirts of the same town.

It is officially announced that 15 enemy and four British planes are missing in to-day's raids.

EYE-WITNESS STORY

In an eye-witness account of the air battles over the English Channel, Robert Bunnell, the Associated Press correspondent, reports that one battle involving 150 planes became such an involved mass of wheeling and diving bombers and fighters that it was impossible to tell which were British and which were German machines.

"I saw many of the German bombs splashing into the sea east and west of us," Bunnell reported.

"Suddenly, fresh swarms of Nazi raiders appeared, battering upon the barrage of balloons, some of which fell flaming to the ground.

"Shells from the twin cannons of the Messerschmitt-110's, spent machine gun bullets and anti-aircraft shrapnel were sprinkling all around us.

Reverberating Roar

"The roar of machine-guns, cannon and anti-aircraft guns filled the air with reverberating sound.

"I saw four planes crash into the sea.

"Six Junkers swooped down on a lightship in the Channel, dropping two bombs each.

"They missed their objective and before they could renew the attack Spitfires were on the job, chasing them out to sea.

(Domei and United Press messages)

AIR RAIDS SLACKEN

Nazis Retire To Lick Wounds

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique states that enemy activity has been much less pronounced to-day.

An attack was made this morning on barrage balloons at Dover and a lightship was bombed.

An unsuccessful attack was also made on an aerodrome in Kent, where two enemy dive-bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

Air Force fighters also engaged the

Turn to Page 5, Second Column

FATEFUL BATTLE

U.S. Eyes On Great Air Contest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Domestic issues are taking a back seat as Washington watches the fateful battle of the English Channel, for it is widely realised that its results may be fateful also for America.

On every hand, the hope is expressed that the R.A.F. may continue to prove its mettle.

The "Washington Post" declares that the stakes in the battle are of incalculable magnitude, but if Britain triumphs, the blight which for years has been spreading over the world, will be arrested.

Fate Of All Free Peoples

The newspaper's political correspondent says that on the battle de-

Turn to Page 5, Fourth Column

FRENCH COLONIES TORN OVER POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Information continues to reach London from the French colonies in Africa suggesting an atmosphere of uncertainty in those territories.

In the French Cameroons, for instance, there is said to be a strong party in favour of supporting the Free French Volunteers under General Charles de Gaulle, while in Madagascar the official tendency is to support the Vichy Government.

This tendency is tempered, however, by a widely-expressed desire that Madagascar should continue to trade with British territories.

Belgian Congo Friendly

A new Governor-General has been appointed by the Vichy Government. This official was formerly in Dakar and his attitude towards the new French Government is stated to be not very clear.

Reports from the Belgian Congo show that the Government there continues to be very friendly to the Allied cause. It is understood that the considerable copper fields there are continuing their export and that close economic contact with the territory is being fully maintained.

U.S. And British Blockade

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government had received no communication from the Government of the United States with regard to the letting of food supplies through the blockade to the unoccupied part of France.

At the same time, the House might take it that the Government were in close touch with the United States Government on matters such as the one mentioned.

SHIP TORPEDOED

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Gothenburg steamer, Canton, 5,779 tons, is reported to have been torpedoed.

Italy Turns Attention To Balkans

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Acts of violence against the Albanians show no signs of diminishing in Greece according to the Stefani Italian news agency.

Foreign observers, however, believe that this campaign is being put out to cover Italy's own troubles in Albania.

The Italian press is also talking of revisions in the Balkans. For instance the "Popolo de Roma" says that the whole section from the Adriatic to the Black sea enters into the picture of the reconstruction of Europe. This includes Albania and Greece, while Turkey holds the entrance to the Black Sea. Turkey is keeping a close eye on the Balkan press campaign against Greece.

HEADACHE FOR MR. GOERING

Startling German Air Losses

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A more complete check-up shows that on Tuesday the Nazis lost 78 planes for certain. We lost 13 planes, but ten pilots are safe. Seven of them were not even injured.

Some of the 500 German planes were used in waves against Southampton and the Kentish coast. Some got through and dropped bombs on Southampton, but they paid dearly, 22 being destroyed, of which nine were Junkers dive-bombers.

The Germans, it is believed, are prepared to lose large numbers of planes in order to keep the Spitfires and Hurricanes busy while the bombers work more or less unmolested. If this is so the plan is not working well as these figures show.

Toll-Tale Figures

On Sunday the Germans lost 22 bombers and fighter-bombers and 44 fighters. On Monday they lost 30 bombers and fighter-bombers and 32 fighters. On Tuesday they lost 64 bombers and fighter-bombers and 14 fighters.

In other words the R.A.F. are getting the bombers.

It is stated officially in London that the number of German planes probably destroyed or badly damaged in the past two weeks are even greater than the 140 claimed as definitely brought down.

The official claims are conservative although in the present type of fighting it is impossible to stick to the old rule of not claiming a victory unless it is seen by two pilots. It is a point of honour with each R.A.F. pilot not to claim a German plane unless he has seen it break up or crash.

As a result of this the official figures are often less than half those unlikely to return home.

4¾ To 1 Ratio

In the past eight weeks the ratio of German and English losses has been 4¾ to 1. From June 18 to Tuesday last—56 days—the R.A.F. and A.A. batteries shot down 527 enemy planes while the Royal Navy brought down another 16 in British waters around the coast, making a total of 543 planes, or 9½ per day.

During the same period and in the same area the R.A.F. lost 120 planes or roughly two a day. In addition 21 R.A.F. pilots of this number are safe.

The Germans have lost over 500 men killed or captured as against our 99.

Clear-Cut Victory

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An American correspondent who watched the Nazi raids on a south coast town yesterday says that the British

Turn to Page 5, Second Column

MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM AND SCOTLAND REPORTED AS CENTRES OF SEARCH

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, AUG. 14 (UP).—ACCORDING TO GERMAN REPORTS THE NAZIS HAVE LANDED PARACHUTISTS IN MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMITTING SABOTAGE.

Authoritative London sources declare that German parachutes have been found in England, but no parachutists have been discovered.

"AS FAR AS IS KNOWN AT THE PRESENT, THE PARACHUTES ARE NOT THE TYPE PREVIOUSLY USED BY NAZI PARACHUTISTS IN THE NETHERLANDS," IT WAS STATED.

NO EVIDENCE OF LANDINGS

The Ministry of Home Security announced to-day that a widespread search for parachutists, who are reported to have landed in England and Scotland, is continuing, but so far there is no evidence that parachutists have landed.

The announcement declared: "Reports have been received that a number of parachutists who were apparently dropped from aircraft have been found in two areas in England and one area in Scotland early this morning.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

"A widespread search was immediately instituted by the police, military and home guards and the search is continuing, but no parachutists have as yet been found and there is, so far, no evidence that parachutists have landed.

"The search is continuing," adds the announcement, "and anyone who has information which might be of assistance should communicate with the police."

11 Parachutes Found

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Home Security states that there is no evidence of parachutists landing either in England or Scotland.

Reports have been received of a number of parachutes, apparently dropped from aircraft, having been found in two area in England and one area in Scotland.

A widespread search was immediately instituted by the Police, Military and the Home Guards and the search is continuing. But no parachutists are yet found, and so far there is no evidence that parachutists have landed.

Following the discovery of 11 parachutes in country districts around a Midland town early this morning, soldiers, Special Police and the Home Guards made a widespread search, and other precautions were taken, including the strengthening of military guards on roads leading into the town.

German Hoax?

Residents of the district told strange stories. One farmer said that parachutes were discovered near his land but no trace of any men could be found, and some of them had been wondering if it could have been a German hoax.

One parachute was found in the middle of a village cricket pitch and another was fastened to a rambler rose bush at the side of a house.

The discoveries followed several hours of almost constant are activity.

Following the appearance of a large aeroplane over Scotland last night, 16 open parachutes have been found at various parts of the district to-day.

The military took possession of the parachutes and placed a large cordon round the areas.

There is no report of any parachutists being captured.

R.A.F. Extend Their Operations

Cross Alps To Bomb Italian Factories

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Details of last night's raids on Italy are given by the Air Ministry news service which states that two of Italy's most vital aircraft works, namely the Caproni factory at Milan and the Fiat plant at Turin, were seriously damaged.

The raiders left behind blazing and smashed factories, and one pilot, as he recrossed the Alps, could sea a dull glare from the Caproni Works miles behind him.

The bombers flew some 1,600 miles, twice crossing the Alps and having to climb as high as three miles to clear the mountains.

Several Direct Hits

One pilot over the Fiat Works scored several direct hits which were followed by a fierce blaze and two large explosions.

Another pilot scored direct hits with incendiary bombs on buildings, causing fires while a heavy bomb struck the other end of the works.

A third pilot scored further hits with heavy bombs, starting more fires.

A pilot arriving later dropped more high explosive and incendiary bombs, increasing the blazing area.

Nearly all the raiders scored hits.

Railway Bombed

Rail sidings west of the aircraft works were also hit and a road and railway junction south of Turin was attacked. One plane straddled the junction with two sticks of heavy bombs and tore up the railway lines with a direct hit.

All the pilots reported seeing bursts on the Caproni parent works at Milan. A salvo of incendiary bombs fell in a line right down the length of the buildings, and as heavy bombs followed, there was a series of large explosions.

Other high explosives fell across the hangars of an aerodrome adjoin-

Turn to Page 5, Second Column

LATEST

Dastardly Attack On Lightship

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A later message referring to the German air attack on a lightship in the Channel says that each raider dropped two bombs, one of which struck the lightship astern, killing two of the crew and wounding others who escaped in a boat before the ship sunk.

A flight of Hurricanes streaked across the sky and one overtook and pounced on the tail of a bomber which went spinning into the sea riddled with machine-gun bullets. Others escaped over France.

The lightship survivors were rescued.

See Back Page For Further Late News

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Still Life and Table Top Studies.
1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30.
3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

SECTION FOUR
(Craftsmen's Section)
The whole of the work entailed in the production of every entry must have been done by the competitors who will be required to make a declaration to this effect. Each entry must have pasted on the back a special entry form obtainable on application from The Hongkong Telegraph or from the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Photographic Society. Subjects at the discretion of competitors.
1st. Silver Cup. 2nd. $30.
3rd. $20. 4th. $12.50.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the *Hongkong Telegraph*.
5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
9.—No picture to entered in more than one Section.
10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10×12, 16×20.
11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
12.—Members of the Staffs of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the *South China Morning Post* are not permitted to compete.
13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.
14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the *Telegraph* offices within seven days.

ENTRY FORM

NAME .....

SECTION .....

ADDRESS .....

Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry in sections 1, 2 and 3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG/PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FREIGHT CONFERENCE

Notice to Shippers

Effective September 15, 1940, freight rates in tariff No. 14 will be increased by approximately 20%. An amended tariff is being issued.

Hongkong, August 14, 1940.

HONGKONG PANAMA FREIGHT CONFERENCE

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Effective September 15, 1940, freight rates in tariff No. 7 will be increased by approximately 10%. An amended tariff is being issued.

Hongkong, August 13, 1940.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA.)

From EUROPE, INDIA and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"HAKUSAN MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st August, 1940, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period. For the examination of damaged dutiable goods, the consignees must arrange for a Revenue Officer to be present.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognzed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1940.

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G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Wong Nei Chong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, ($200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements N. feet	B. feet	E. feet	W. feet	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
1	Inland Lot No. 6853.	Sing Woo Road, between Mui Hing Street & Hawthorn Road, Wong Nei Chong.	as per sale plan.				about 37,000	$280	$18,500

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£81,389-10-6d.

NO ROOM FOR ERROR

London, Aug. 14.

The method by which the Air Minfstry computes gains and losses of battles of the Channel is described by the *Daily Mail*, which states—"A plane must be seen to crash before it is claimed. A pilot's claim must be corroborated by a comrade or member of an anti-aircraft gun crew.

"Pilots and witnesses are closely examined by intelligence officers. If there is the slightest doubt the claim is struck out. Battles are carefully graphed as soon as the squadrons return. Most careful cross-checking is then made. This obviates two pilots claiming one enemy and the enemy thus being counted as two.

"The care which is taken explains why it is that British statements of gains and losses are issued hours after the German. Implicit reliance can be placed on the R.A.F. claims, both of losses and successes."—*British Wireless.*

LOCAL ESTATE

Local estate sworn under $1,000 was left by the late Mrs. Ethel Emily Florence Macqueen, who died at Gladesville, New South Wales, Australia, on October 21 last year. A petition by Mr. H. J. Armstrong, the lawful attorney, for sealing exemplification of probate of the will of the deceased, has been granted.

JAPAN AND CHINA

To Sign Peace Treaty On Double Tenth

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

Informed Japanese quarters report that Japan plans to sign a peace treaty with the Nanking regime on October 10, the anniversary of the foundation of Sun Yat-sen's Republic.

The treaty is said to contain eight articles which reiterate the principles of the Konoye statement. These will be published but there are several additional articles which will remain secret.

Responding to questions at a Tokyo Press conference whether Wang Ching-wei was dissatisfied with Japan's peace terms, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Suma, said the negotiations between Wang and General Abe were proceeding very smoothly and he expected they would be concluded in the not too distant future.

Mr. Suma revealed that in addition to discussing the arms traffic to Chungking, Wang and General Abe were also considering the Japan and Indo-China negotiations. — *United Press.*

REQUIEM MASS

Requiem Mass will be said at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 9 a.m. on August 24 for the repose of the soul of the late Governor of Macao, Dr. Arlur Tamagnini de Souza Barbosa.

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AND GOOD WATCHES

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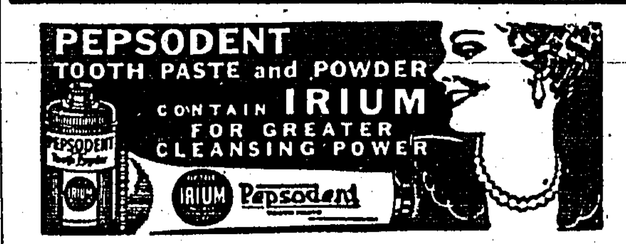

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"ANNIE LAURIE" "DANNY BOY" "LAND OF HOPE & GLORY" AND THE LATEST WARTIME SONG HIT.
"WISH ME LUCK."

A.R.P. ORDERS NO. 33

Weekly Instructions Issued By Director

Orders issued by Wing-Cmdr. A. H. Steele-Perkins, Director of Air Raid Precautions:

Strength-Decrease

The following have tendered their resignation on leaving the Colony:

H. 511 So Too, H. 696 Wong Yat-chiu (Miss); H. 597 Wong Iu-chiu, H. 564 Chan Wai-tack, H. 563 Chui Wing-yu, K. 110 Tsang Shiu-ki.

Appointments

Mr. Ma Yiu-ting has been elected Chairman of Taipo Market, Air Raid Wardens' Sub-Committee as from August 10, 1940.

Mr Chan Pak-men to be Divisional Warden, Taipo Market Division, as from August 10, 1940.

Mr. Cheung Sze-man, to be Deputy Divisional Warden, Taipo Market Division, as from August 10, 1940.

Mr. Edmund S. Chen, L.A.R.P.S., to be Deputy District Warden "B," Hung Hom Division, as from August 14, 1940.

Change of Address

The Chief Air Raid Warden for Hongkong, Mr. G. A. Pentreath, now resides at 540 The Peak (Tel. No. 22009).

H. 933 Miss Chen Ying-pui now resides at 2 Po Leung Kuk, New Street, 1st. floor, Western Division.

H. 924 Wong Cho-hay now resides at 138 Nanchang St., 1st. floor, Shamshuipo Division.

The new Storage Centre at 18 Apliu St. for District "B," Shamshuipo Division, has been transferred to Chun Chung School, 33 Fuk Wah St.

Transfer

H. 421 Kwok Wing-kee (formerly H. 1024) 14 Burd St., 1st. floor has been transferred to Central Division.

Promotions

The following promotions are notified with affect from August 14, 1940:

Central Division.—To be Senior Wardens:—H. 100 Ko Yun, H. 152 Sin Manhing, H. 139 Kong O-sum, H. 146 Chan Lun-po. To be Deputy Senior Wardens:—H. 125 Ip Ching-chun, H. 101 Shum Show-hing, H. 163 Yuen Siu-hong.

Eastern Division.—To be Group Wardens:—H. 783 W. H. S. Davis, H. 703 Lau Shuk-yee, H. 705 Kai Chow-pang, H. 708 Chow Yik-che, H. 791 H. K. Sze, H. 914 A. C. Ghafur. To be Senior Wardens:—H. 706 Lui Jai-ming, H. 723 Pun U-chiu, H. 744 Miss D. Juster, H. 745 Miss A. Anderson, H. 746 Miss D. Leung, H. 795 Miss Lau Kwan-hung, H. 804 Chan Choyam, H. 815 Au Chung-shing, H. 859 Jordan Lo, H. 868 Au Chung-iu, H. 917 C. K. Chung, H. 911 Bobby Loh.

Western Division.—Senior Wardens to be Group Wardens:—H. 1014 Chak Kwong-kui, L.A.R.P.S., H. 1033 Pang Wai-cheo, L.A.R.P.S., H. 1041 Shum Kam-wah.

Shamshuipo Division.—To be Senior Warden:—K. 752 Wong Kwong-luk, R. 756 R. K. C. Lau.

Meeting

A meeting of all Divisional and District Wardens of Hongkong and their Deputies will be held at the A.R.P. School, Happy Valley, at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, August 16, 1940. A full attendance is important.

Training

Collective Training.—With a view to maintaining the standard of Collective Training, a "passing-out" test will in future be held at A.R.P. Headquarters, immediately after the final lecture. Instructors of Classes should communicate with this Office when arranging the date.

Sector Exercise—Quarry Bay Division.—An exercise will be held in Sectors 27, 28 and 30—District "B," Quarry Bay Division, on Thursday, August 15, 1940, commencing at 18.00 hrs.

Sector Exercise—Shaukiwan Division.—An exercise will be held in Sectors 23, 26 and 27—District "D," Shaukiwan Division on Sunday, August 18, 1940, commencing at 8 a.m.

Examinations

Examinations in English.—Syllabus "A". Examinations will be held at the A.R.P. School, 88 Morrison Hill Rd., as follows:—For students of Mr Howard's Class—19th. instant, 5.30 p.m. For students of Mr. Hume's Class—22nd. instant 5.30 p.m.

Instructional Courses

Wardens' Class in English.—Syllabus A. A series of lectures in English will be given on Mondays and Thursdays at the A.R.P. School, 88 Morrison Hill Rd., commencing on Monday, the 19th. instant, at 5.45 p.m. Lecturer:—Mr. D. W. Hume, L.A.R.P.S.

Members of the general public who wish to attend this course and qualify as Wardens are requested to report to the lecturer at the time and place indicated.

Wardens' Classes in Chinese:

C. 104, Ellis Kadoorie School, Hospital Rd., Mon. & Sat. at 7 p.m. Commencing August 17, 1940. Lecturer—Miss Lai Uhing, L.A.R.P.S.

C. 106, Yuet Sau School, Shamshuipo. Tues. & Fri. at 7 p.m. Commenced August 9, Lecturer—Mr. Tong Sik-ming, L.A.R.P.S.

C. 108, Yuet Sau School, Shamshuipo. Wed. & Sat. at 7 p.m. commenced August 10, 1940, Lecturer—Mr. Hung Man-fong, L.A.R.P.S.

C. 107, Chinese Y.M.C.A. Bridges St. Mon., Wed. & Fri. at 7 p.m. Commencing August 19, 1940. Lecturer—Mr. Wan Lai-yu, L.A.R.P.S.

Special Course for Hospital Staff in Chinese.—C. 106, Tung Wah Hospital, Po Yan Rd. Mon. & Thurs. at 7 p.m. Commencing August 19, 1940. Lecturer—Mr. P. T. K. Ng, L.A.R.P.S.

Examination Results

At an examination held recently the following members of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Nursing Detachment, qualified in Anti-Gas and the Treatment of Gas Casualties:

Mrs. I. M. S. Braude, Mrs. D. St. Quinton Heiby, Mrs. D. Booker, Mrs. M. G. Cassidy, Mrs. E. W. L. Martin, Mrs. W. M. MacLeod, Miss D. Longbottom, Miss M. Booker, Miss P. F. Baldwin, Mrs. M. Berreux, Mrs. L. C. S. Martin, Mrs. I. Ritchie, Miss M. F. Cole, Miss R. Juddah, Mrs. J. Dobbs, Miss D. Deakin, Miss C. M. Sanh, Miss G. T. Jex, Mrs. M. K. Sanh, Miss S. Ellis.

Strength-Increase

The following having qualified as Wardens in recent examinations are taken on the strength and posted to Divisions as follows:

Upper Levels.—Wai Kam-po, Kan Tit-man, Miss Wan Wai-ching, Lam Yuen-fong, Miss Li Pui-chu, Luk Ying-tong, Li Pui-wing, Miss Leung Chi-duen, Miss Leung Chee-sheung, Chan Pui-kee, Miss Leung Che-lin, Miss Chan May-hs, Miss Yeung Kim-wah, Miss Annie Law, Yu Yiu-shu, Miss Law Kam-ling, Miss Yeung Yuet-ying.

Central Division.—Wong Yu-tsan, Ng Man-kwong, Wong Sui-man.

Western Division.—Chan Wai-piu.

Bay View Division.—To Yan-lin, Li Chung-fu, Ding Bo-sum, Woo Kai-kwan.

Quarry Bay Division.—Ng Shun-cheong, Tam Hung-kwong, Ip Yun-rum, K. K. Leung, Miss Ip Yun-king, Au Siu-leung, Y. K. Ng.

Hung Hom:—Lau Kwong-cho, Li York-man, Lau Sun, Lam Kwong-yue, Tong Yung-chun.

Yaumati:—Ma Hong-chung, Lan Yuen-ching, Pun Yee-hon, Lui Kwok-hung.

Kowloon City:—Luk Yiu-sun, Leung Yiu-wing.

Mongkok:—Tang Ping-kau, Miss Law Hay-yu, Mak Kan, Chan Mark-shan, Tsui Yam-wai, Cheng Po-hong.

Shamshuipo.—Miss Tsang Kwai-fong, Wong Fu-kuen.

(sgd.) H. W. Leyden,
Warden Instructor.

HELPING AGGRESSOR

Commons Query Burma Road Closure

London, Aug. 14.

At question time in the Commons to-day Mr. Mander asked the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Butler, whether it was proposed to continue the supply of oil and other war material from British sources to Japan in view of the refusal to supply China with those supplies by closing the Burma Road, and whether the American action in prohibiting the export of aviation spirit to Japan would be borne in mind in this connection.

Mr. Butler said he had no statement to make at present.

Mr. Mander: Does the Government realise that the continued supply of war materials to Japan is a sanction against the victim of an aggressor and a help to an aggressor?

Mr. Butler: You may be satisfied that every aspect of this question is in our mind.

Mr. Noel Baker (Labour): Will you consider adopting the American principle that it is really vital, owing to the possibility of a long war, that we ourselves should be able to build up all possible stocks of these materials for our own use?

Mr. Butler: Our needs are the paramount consideration with the Government.—*Reuter.*

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

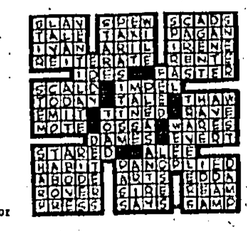
ACROSS

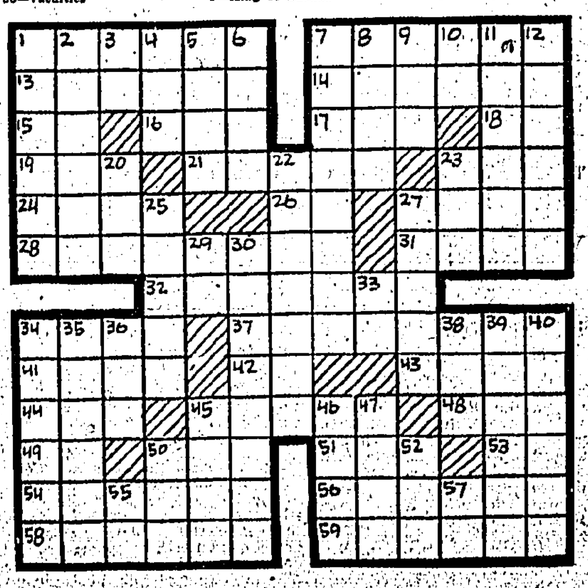
1—Digs
7—Knobby
13—Vegetable
14—Leveled
15—Toward
16—Small horse
17—Barrier in tennis
18—Lithium
19—Stannum
21—Occurring less frequently
23—In addition
24—Send forth
26—Printer's measure
27—Long hairs on animal's neck
28—Commit
31—Pieced out
32—Inconsiderable
34—God of war
37—Fixed upon successor
41—Erase
42—Negative answer
43—Embalm
44—Greek letter
45—Old dance
46—Summit
49—Circumference divided by diameter
50—White linen vestment
51—Legal requirements
52—Perform
54—Small scoop
56—Vacuities
58—Peaceful
59—Lay bare

DOWN

1—Covered with metal coat
2—Readjust timing of engine
3—King of Bashan
4—Nevertheless
5—Turkish magistrate
6—Stiff hair-like part
7—Apartment house
8—On and above
9—Soak flax
10—Upon
11—Goddess of moon
12—Prepared for publication
20—Of no account
22—Pertaining to inner coat of eye
23—Shaggy-coated ruminant of Asia
25—Stuff
27—Suitable for singing
29—Depart
30—Subsidiaire
33—Athletic association (abbr.)
34—Experts
35—Go to bed
36—Utmost hyperbole
38—Permit
39—Wore away
40—Unseat from high position
45—Small secluded valley
46—Chemical suffix indicating lactone
47—Piece of glass
50—Inspire fear
53—Pallid
55—Either
57—Thirteenth letter of Greek alphabet

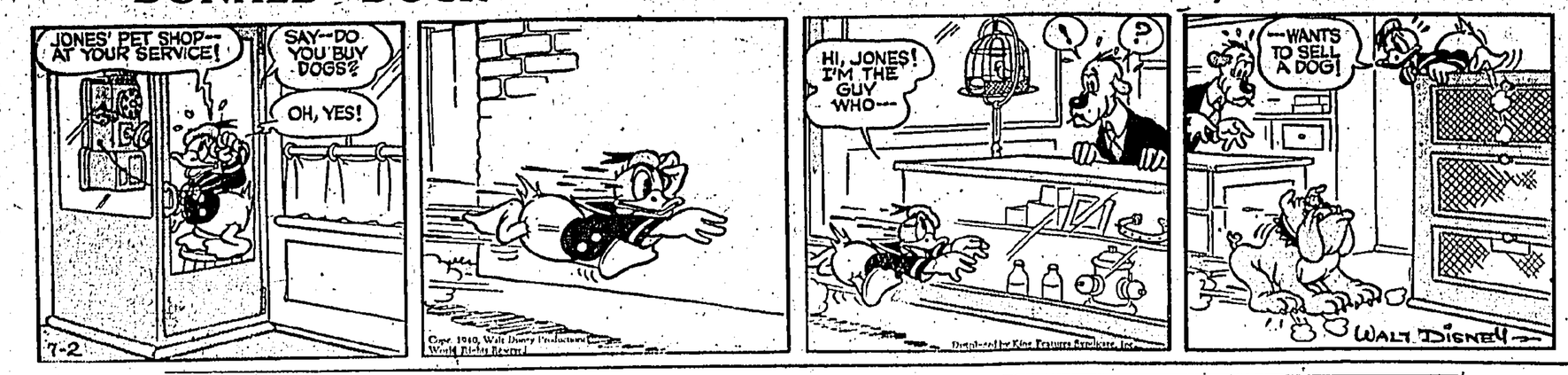
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE





DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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MAGAZINE PAGE

NOW AT LAST THE GLOVES ARE OFF

YEARS ago Mussolini made a wise remark to me.

It seldom happened, he said, that a man who started a war was still in power to sign the treaty of peace that ended it.

Throughout the world millions upon millions of people will hope that his statement will apply to him. Hitler has used hypocrisy as a diplomatic weapon with remarkable astuteness. The excuses he has produced for putting peaceful and progressive nations under his "protection" will be a source of suffering and humiliation to the German people for generations to come.

But Mussolini has acted with a cynicism without parallel. One of his spokesmen, Signor Ansaldo—who has successfully forgotten the months he spent exiled on the Lipari islands as a critic of the Duce—pointed out how Italy would come into the war when France was at her weakest.

☆

Month after month, by the meanest set of menaces that you could find in the largest history book, the Duce has weakened the Allied effort without having the courage to risk open Allied hostility. Now he has intervened for two reasons.

One reason is that he believes the Allies will lose the war and he wants his share of the spoils. If Great Britain needed a fresh initiative to destroy this curse of Fascism this fact should give it.

Month after month at the urgent request of authorities who failed to learn the futility of appeasement after Munich, we of the British Press have hesitated to call Mussolini the coward and bully that he is. We have read his bombastic speeches without protest. We have vainly called attention to the way in which war materials poured into Germany through Italian ports.

Now at last the gloves are off. We can tell the truth about this man without in turn being told that it would be unpatriotic to criticise him. The truth is that ever since the war began he and his disagreeable son-in-law have carried out their confidence trick on our diplomats.

While Mussolini played up to Hitler, Ciano played up to the British. If we would be patient and polite, he assured us, Italy would keep out of the war; Goering used to give similar assurances to Sir Neville Henderson, and in both cases the result has, not surprisingly, been the same.

In our desire to avoid offence we may find that we have lost valuable initial advantages. The Negus should at once be sent to the Abyssinian border; the Fleet should at once attack Rhodes; Naples and Genoa should at once be bombed; General Franco should at once be told, in polite but plain language, that we can understand neutrality but cannot tolerate "non-belligerence."

Eighteen years ago on the Piazza Barberini I watched insolent swash-buckling young Fascists making bonfires of the papers and the furniture taken from the offices of their political opponents. They set an example of mean intolerance which has brought war back to the world and misery to millions of people. The Italians yelled themselves hoarse, and must now suffer for their readiness to forget the teachings of men like Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Great Britain and France, struggling for their existence in a war that was none of their own making, cannot afford to make a distinction between the Italian leaders and the Italian people.

One may hope that Italians in this country will be treated with tolerance, for theirs is not the responsibility. But the Italians of Italy must now pay heavily for their hysterical support of Mussolini and his megalomania.

France is desperately hard pressed. Her generals are confident and the courage of her soldiers is beyond praise, but one cannot yet gauge the effect upon her of this stab in the back.

The semi-circle which the Germans are drawing round her capital may compel her Government to leave Paris. But there will probably be in France, as there is in Great Britain, a certain sense of relief that this long-threatened attack has taken place.

☆

Hitler, it was said recently, attacks without warning; Mussolini warns without attacking. Now even that distinction between them has disappeared. They stand together as blatant aggressors from whom we could expect no mercy at all were they to win.

When at last victory is achieved by Allied arms, may these two sinister figures receive punishment commensurate with the sorrow they have caused.

By Vernon Bartlett

Italy's Position Is Impossible

BY HECTOR BYWATER

ITALY'S position, in the strategic sense, is about as bad as could be conceived. Taking her Navy first, she has ready two battleships of 35,000 tons displacement and two more building, and two converted battleships of nearly 24,000 tons.

She has in addition seven 10,000-ton cruisers, with eight-inch guns, plus a fair number of light cruisers, armed with six-inch guns, numerous destroyers, and well over 100 submarines.

★

These figures do not include the large but unknown number of motor torpedo boats, to which, in my opinion, exaggerated importance is attached in Italy. Last year the Italian Navy could muster 75,000 officers and men, but this number may have been increased since the outbreak of the war.

Strategically Italy's position is impossible, unless first she can force the Suez Canal, and secondly the Straits of Gibraltar. Malta may become a more or less easy prey, but it is well understood that her ultimate fate will depend on the outcome of the war as a whole.

Meanwhile, so far as naval movements are concerned, Italy will find herself bottled up in the east at Port Said and the west of Gilbraltar, not to speak of the Dardanelles.

Through these three channels nearly 80 per cent. of her economic structure depends.

What action Turkey may take in the present crisis need not be dwelt on here, but this much may be said: that the temporary fate of Malta and Cyprus may be determined by the events over which Mussolini, obviously against the advice of his naval strategists, has plunged his country.

★

Incidentally, he has placed his newly founded East African empire in pawn, and made the Mediterranean a Mare Clausum in a sense which probably few Italians recognise.

As long as Great Britain maintains a local preponderance over the Italian Navy in the Mediterranean, Italy will be bottled up in that sea, and cut off from her Ethiopian empire.

Quotable Quotes on Force

Force is not a remedy.—John Bright.

Force is not a fearful thing even in a righteous cause.—Schiller.

There is no redemptive power in physical force.—J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Canadian C. C. F. Party, 1939.

Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool.—Italian Proverb.

We accomplish more by prudence than by force.—Tacitus.

He who strikes first admits that his ideas have been given out.—Chinese wisdom.

Force may subdue, but love gains, and he who forgives first wins the laurel.—William Penn.

It is unfortunately true that we still live in a world where force is the only voice which carries conviction and weight with certain groups.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE

By Gertrude Mott

IN Anglo-Saxon "weddian" meant to promise to marry, from "wed," a pledge. The pledge was usually horses, cattle or a ring for the girl's right hand which was put on her left hand after marriage.

The Trousseau

The word "trousseau," the bridal outfit, comes from the old French "trousse," a bundle—the dowry of the bride of olden times from her father to her husband.

The Wedding Ring

Primitive man wove a ring of reeds with which he bound himself to the bride's waist; this he believed her spirit entered his body. Egyptians were the first to make use of the wedding ring. Rings were made variously of iron, steel, brass, wood, rushes, leather, gold and silver.

The Word "Bride"

Bride is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "bryd" the signification of which is to be "carried home," from the custom of the bridegroom carrying a bride to his house.

Why does a Bride wear a Veil?

Various writers contend that covering the bride with a veil showed submission to her husband; others that the veil, which displaced the loose-flying hair, symbolised freedom. Greek and Roman brides were completely covered by a large yellow veil.

The Bridal Bouquet

In France during the fourteenth century the wedding guests skirmished for the bride's garter, which she allowed to hang free so it would be easily seizable. Several centuries later the bride threw her stocking. Finally she came to throw the bridal bouquet, legend having it that the lucky damsel catching it would be the next bride.

Why Throw Old Shoes

Among the Hebrews a man handed over his sandals as evidence of good faith in a bargain or exchange of property. Casting a shoe probably signified her father's transfer of authority over to her husband, the sealing of the bargain in good faith.

Why Throw Rice?

The ancient custom of throwing wheat, later rice, after a married couple symbolises wishes for a fruitful union.

The Word Bridegroom

The word bride with the syllable groom added denotes a newly wedded man. Groom meant a man of the serving class, hence bridegroom signifies the man who waits upon the bride.

The Wedding Cake

The wedding cake originated in the Roman "confarreatio," a marriage form in which the bride and groom ate together a cake which symbolised plenty. Gradually this evolved into the wedding cake which the bride must cut to preserve her prosperity and happiness.

Why is the Gown White?

Because in ancient times white denoted purity. The earliest Romans wore white on sacred days and days of rejoicing.

Why "Something Blue"?

This is an ancient custom of the brides of Israel who wore a blue ribbon in the borders of their fringed robes, blue denoting purity, fidelity and love.

Why the Wedding Breakfast?

Bride-ale ("ale" meaning feast) was the marriage feast. Eating and drinking together was significant of good fellowship, friendliness, and of forming a tie.

The Honeymoon

The honeymoon period is a survival of marriage by capture, when the husband kept his wife hidden to prevent her from being found by relatives. Some claim that the moon, no sooner being full begins to wane, so does wedded love after the "honey-month."

The Bridal Procession

In primitive days the best man was the hardy friend who fought off the girl's pursuing protectors. The bridesmaids' duties were to dress and undress the bride and act as marriage witness. This evolved into the wedding procession.

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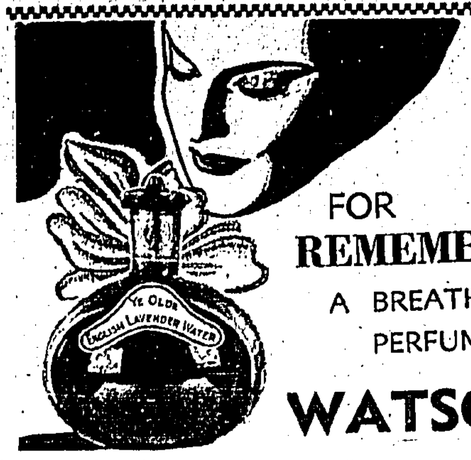
Luckily there is still a shot or two of gin in the cabin locker, and a tall bottle of Rose's Lime Juice in a cunningly constructed rack. The Twins are quite firm about this gin and lime. They know it helps to keep those slender graceful figure lines which appeal to yachtsmen like some shapely beauty from the yard of a master-builder. The yachting world bestows no higher praise. And never by any chance can there be the tiniest trace of a headache after Rose's, an important point for young ladies as popular as these unpunctual Twins.



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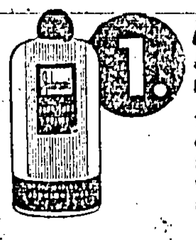

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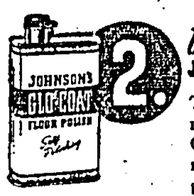

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Thursday, August 15, 1940.

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Japan and Britain

The accumulation of events which recently threatened to result in an open break between Britain and Japan in the Far East has slowed down to a speed which is still above the normal tempo but which gives an opportunity for the responsible ones on either side to pause and readjust themselves realistically to the situation in an attempt to reconcile conflicting interests and to regear the sensitive machine of international co-operation for continued service.

Conversations with persons of different nationality in Hongkong show that there is ready to our hands a jig-saw puzzle—of which the Canton River, evacuation, blockade, boycott, arms traffic and espionage arrests are pieces—which the British and the Japanese could, with a little give and take on both sides, assemble harmoniously and to their mutual advantage. It is not heresy to leave the Chungking Government out of such negotiations, since the questions immediately concerned cannot be affected by them—nor will they affect them directly—and they are not matters important enough to shade long term policy between Japan and Britain except favourably by reason of the possibility of future co-operation which such agreement would imply.

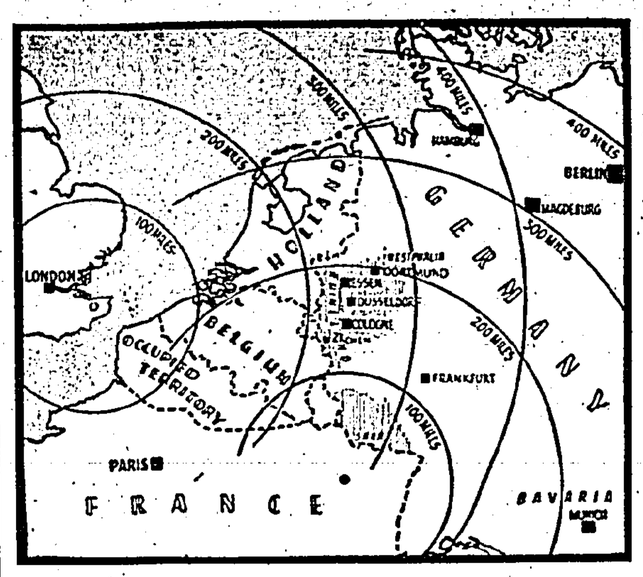
The Canton River agreement, for example, is in dispute. There is a question of pilotage fees and the employment of naval pilots and approved stevedores. The Japanese have thought up some new regulations. But both Britain and Japan are engaged in hostilities; both make new regulations almost every day. Retaliatory measures are a boomerang when both sides are the losers.

While not conceding that the Japanese have been correct or justified in their demands against the British ship in question, we should realistically remember that traffic between the two ports is a highly profitable proposition just now, somebody is losing money without gaining anything more substantial than a reputation for sticking to agreements.

What is vastly more important is that in not patching up this very small affair—small in comparison with the big issues involved elsewhere—a golden chance for collaboration is disappearing. Japanese business men deplore the shortcomings of their own military which has sabotaged many friendly approaches but it seems feasible to suppose that officers of other armies much nearer home than the Japanese are capable of causing "incidents" unless the civilian victim has learned—as foreigners in the Far East are learning—that it pays to avoid the military as much as possible.

It may be that many of the breaches between Japanese and British interests are due to the tendency to transfer anything savouring of an important divergence in policy to Government hands, giving it an official and irrevocable form which discourages spontaneous settlement or friendly and informal discussions.

Whatever the cause of the constant friction between two great Powers in the Far East it is certainly not too late to clear one corner of the vast amphitheatre of war of misunderstandings which deserve no greater name and which can lead to an extension of co-operation further afield without, on our part, betraying a China with whose cause we sympathise and without, on Japan's part, incurring needless enmity in a difficult situation.



GERMANY ALSO IS VULNERABLE

HOW does Germany compare with Britain in the vulnerability of her industries and towns? It is often supposed that Britain is far more vulnerable than Germany. Is this so?

A rough comparison was made recently. It showed that nearly one half of Germany's total industry and nearly 60 per cent. of her heavy and armament industry (which would most interest the bomber) are concentrated within an area no part of which is more than 150 miles from the French frontier. Within half an hour of leaving their grounds our fastest bombers could reach any one of these targets. They could be home again in another half-hour to reload and repeat the "dose."

★

The comparison showed that a penetration of 100 miles into England from the coast (to which distance must be added the sea crossing from grounds in Germany, Belgium or even in captured France, if these last could be maintained against concentrated British "preventive bombing") would cover a little less than half our heavy industry.

It seems, then, that, from this point of view, Germany is virtually as vulnerable as we are. It is a point of view which leaves out of account the superiority of our fighters and defence mechanism.

Not long ago the "Economist" summed up the German position. It showed that within 50 miles (ten minutes flight) from Allied air bases or the coast were concentrated no less than 11 per cent. of Germany's total industrial output, one-tenth of her heavy industries, including armaments, and 12 per cent. of her export industry. A rich target, indeed, for our bombers.

★

Within the 50-mile-from-France belt lie vastly important regions such as the Saar, whose industry is as concentrated as that of London, and the industrial areas of Baden. Within 50 miles from the coast is Hamburg, where 1½ per cent. of Germany's whole industry is crammed into a one-thousandth part of her area.

The 50-100 mile belt contains great chemical, engineering and motor (presumably now armament) works, the destruction of which would embarrass Germany's war effort considerably. In the 100-150 mile belt come the two great industrial areas of the Rhineland and Westphalia which alone account for a quarter of Germany's total industry. They provide nearly one-half her mining output, half the steel and a quarter of the machine and chemical industries. Further south within the same distance are some of the chief industrial cities of Bavaria. In short, summed up the "Economist," 50 per cent. of total industry, 57 per cent. of heavy industry, and 57 per cent. of export output are less than one half-hour's flight (150 miles) from the west front.

Since these calculations were made, of course, the invasions of Holland and Belgium, over which we could not fly before, have brought many areas of Germany virtually much closer to British bases.

Since Hitler came to power, it is true, there has been much deliberate decentralisation of industry, especially war industry, and many of her aircraft factories are tucked away in the furthest corners of the Reich. But, as our leaflet and reconnaissance flights have shown, there is no part of Germany which our bombers could not reach. Our pilots, too, after these flights, know their way well about the country. Also, moving industry is a slow job and it is not likely that any large scale transfer from the west has yet taken place.

The Germans themselves realise the vulnerability of their chief cities. I have before me an article written by Lieut. Ernst Rasche, a former German war-pilot. It is entitled "Easy to Bomb Berlin," and he writes:

"The Reich abounds in spots that are weak from a military point of view. . . . Germany cannot defend even with eight or ten thousand machines (if she has so many fighters) its score of great cities the destruction of any one of which would be almost tantamount to defeat, since each city plays an important part in the economic organisation of the Reich.

★

"The destruction of Cologne would mean the stoppage of metallurgical transport and of manufactured food supplies for all Western Germany. Munich would represent loss of foodstuffs, wood and pharmaceutical raw materials for all the south. Magdeburg demolished—no more cloth and, most important, derivatives of benzine.

"All the big cities are situated on the edge of the Reich. They can be reached from France in less than an hour. Converging streams of attackers find, moreover, a natural centre at Berlin (now brought much 'nearer' to British air bases by the deneutralisation of the Low Countries), the most visible and most 'bombable' of European capitals.

★

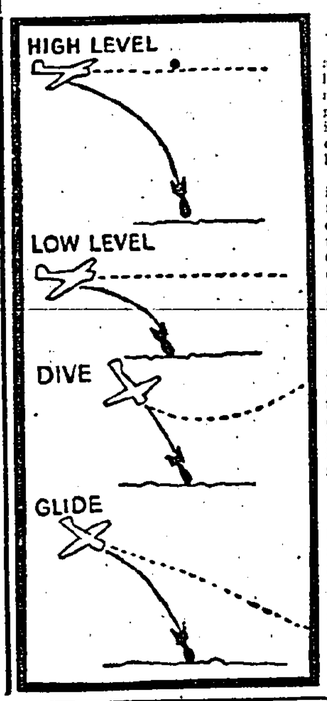
"Extending over twice the area of Paris, with its factories massed together in the East, and its houses in compact blocks, Berlin, as well as being vulnerable from every side, is not built to offer resistance. Possessing few reserves and counting entirely on the continued provision of raw materials if it is to survive, the capital of the Reich could not provide for itself if air attack were to cut off its communications for two or three days. The city is spread out over a wide area, with an immense number of 'nerve centres' without natural defence.

"When we remember that other big cities of the Reich are even easier to reach, we can understand that Germany, more than any other country, has good cause to fear an aerial war."

A. P. Luscombe Whyte

METHODS OF BOMBING

What the Air Ministry's technical bombing terms mean



HIGH-LEVEL BOMBING

The safest but most highly skilled and perhaps least accurate form of bombing employed by raiders. The aircraft approach the target at a great height, make rapid calculations involving speed, wind, temperature, etc., before carefully aiming their bombs.

If they score a direct hit (and it is not easy) the tremendous penetrative power of a heavy bomb dropped from height makes it certain that the destruction will be great. On the other hand, the pilot has to drop his bombs 1½ miles away when flying at, say, 10,000 ft. and at this height a simple miscalculation of wind strength is enough to deflect the bombs 70 or 80 feet.

Under ideal conditions the bomb aimer would like a clear, straight run in of 5 or 6 miles across his target to ensure anything like accuracy. In practice, gunfire and fighters confuse his aim and make it as difficult as possible for him to sight his target.

LOW-LEVEL BOMBING

Very dangerous for the aircraft because they are open to pom-pom, small arms and other fire from the ground as well as running a risk of meeting obstructions such as balloon barrages. Nevertheless, it is an accurate method of bombing which can be very telling if the pilots are determined and retain their nerve. Heaviest calibre bombs are not usually suitable for such attacks owing to the danger of blast damaging the aircraft above.

DIVE BOMBING

The most terrifying form of bombing, but not necessarily the most destructive. The bombers are open to the same and even greater risk than in low-level bombing, but owing to the fact that they dive and aim their aircraft at the target they can usually ensure greater accuracy. Moreover, the bombs fall at an angle which may enable them to cause more superficial damage above ground.

GLIDE BOMBING

The bombers come in at a great height, then switch off their engines to avoid detection and glide towards the target. Essentially a form of high-level bombing except, of course, that the aircraft are losing height all the time.

As between day and night bombing it must be understood that there is a world of difference. Except on a bright night, under a full moon, where shadows are not confusing, it is never so simple to pick out a target by night as by day. Certain objectives, such as bridges, harbours, glinting railway lines, roads, ships at sea, etc. (all of which are known to the R.A.F. as "self-illuminated" targets), show up even by starlight. Other night objectives usually have to be illuminated by parachute flares before the bomb aimer can feel confident of hitting them.

G. E.

FUNNY SIDE UP — By Abner Dean

"I told Suzie about our secret elopement, dear . . . can you get a friend for her, too?"

STRATEGY TEST:

1. Which are the important Greek ports?
2. How far is Greece from (a) Italy (b) Turkey?
3. Has Greece a navy, army, air force?
4. Which are the fortified Italian islands between Turkey and Greece which threaten both Greece and Turkey?
5. Which are the nearest British possessions to Greece?

ANSWERS

1. *Salonika (in which Yugo-Slavia has a free zone), Piraeus, Kavala (in which Bulgaria has a free zone).*
2. *Both Italy (Albania) and Turkey have common frontiers with Greece and are separated by only short distances by sea, e.g. (a) 100 miles, (b) 50 miles.*
3. *Navy: 2 old cruisers, 10 destroyers, 6 submarines. Army: 80,000 regulars, 600,000 war strength. Air Force: about 300 planes.*
4. *The Dodecanese Islands.*
5. *Malta 450 miles; Alexandria 250 miles; Cyprus 200 miles.*

In the event of war in the Mediterranean it is probable that Turkey would ask Greece for access to Greek ports, for these ports would provide bases for the Turkish and Allied navies, and a base such as Salonika would provide a first-class jumping-off point for striking through to S.E. Germany.

OFFICER DETAINED IN TOWER

Alleged Breaches Of Discipline

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A question concerning the detention of a British officer in the Tower of London was addressed to the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons to-day.

The Minister was asked why Major A. D. Wintle, M.C., of the Royal Dragoons, was confined to the Tower of London on June 22 but no charge was preferred against him until August 7.

Civil Offence

Replying, the Under-Secretary for War, Sir Edward Grigg, said that instructions were sent from the War Office to the Western Command on June 20 that Major Wintle must be placed under close arrest and charged under Section 41 of the Army Act with committing a civil offence—assault.

He was arrested on June 21 and was informed that he was charged with committing a civil offence. He was brought to London and was informed on June 23 that the civil charge would be one of assaults.

New Charges

As the result of investigations, the Judge Advocate General Department advised that certain new charges should be added. This involved the collection of statements from other officers which took a little time.

Sir Edward Grigg said Major Wintle was furnished with the complete charge sheet and an abstract of the evidence on August 7, and a Court Martial was provisionally summoned for August 12.

On August 9 it was postponed to August 19 and later to August 26 on Major Wintle's request.

The new charges were conducive to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sir Edward Grigg continued: "I may add that Major Wintle's personal courage has never been in question. The charges are related entirely to discipline."

Nazis Hurting Italian Trade

Undercutting Methods In The Balkans

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Italians in Yugo-Slavia are expressing concern at the way Germany is cutting them out of the trade markets.

Yugo-Slavia had agreed to supply Italy with 1,500 tons of copper a month, but has now been forced to promise this to Germany.

Slovakia under Nazi guidance is undercutting Italy in the Yugo-Slav markets by offering certain merchandise at 47 dinars as against 67 dinars, which is Italy's lowest price.

Germany, the same Italian circles complain, never consults Italy on any economic measures she takes in the Balkans, although she is bound to do so under the 1935 agreement.

Some Italian circles openly state that if Germany wins this war she will turn Italy into an agricultural country just as she is planning to do with France.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively stated that during July Britain seized 45,300 tons of contraband, of which 34,000 tons were taken from neutral ships and 10,700 from Italian ships.

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production of LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

with ALICE FAYE FRED MacMURRAY RICHARD GREENE and BRENDA JOYCE ANDY DEVINE HENRY STEPHENSON FRITZ FELD Directed by HENRY KING A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

AIR RAIDS SLACKEN

FROM PAGE ONE

enemy at several points and inflicted casualties.

Scattered Attacks

This afternoon scattered attacks were made on several districts in the south-east and south-west. At Southampton high explosive bombs caused slight damage to a stationary train and injured several people.

At Hastings a house was demolished by high explosive bombs and a number of people were injured, several fatally.

Air Force fighters were constantly in action.

According to reports so far received, 15 enemy aircraft have been destroyed by Air Force fighters during the day.

Four of our fighters are missing.

Probable Nazi Losses

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It was emphasised in London to-day that the Air Ministry return of enemy aircraft losses in raids is made on a very conservative basis.

If the number probably destroyed or damaged is taken into account, says "Reuter's" correspondent, the German losses on Monday and Tuesday would exceed double the 140 officially claimed as definitely destroyed.

"Probably destroyed" aircraft mean those which, it is confidently thought, could not possibly have struggled back across the Channel.

CROSS ALPS TO BOMB FACTORIES

FROM PAGE ONE

ing the works and on slipways of a seaplane station.

Many fires quickly broke out all over the target area. The defences were apparently taken completely by surprise and A.A. fire was scanty and ineffective.

Raids On Germany

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique says that last night in addition to raids on Italy, strong forces of R.A.F. bombers attacked Junkers aircraft factories at Dessau and Bernburg (north of Leipzig), munition factories at Lunen and Grevenbroich, various military objectives in the Ruhr and 14 aerodromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France.

One of our aircraft is missing.

HEADACHE FOR GOERING

FROM PAGE ONE

fighters definitely drove off the German planes, which he estimated to be about 150.

The sky was filled with whirling planes which looked like flies.

While the fighting was going on bombs sent into the water splashed high from the sea as the Nazis jettisoned their loads.

Other German planes destroyed some barrage balloons.

Commenting on the fight as a whole the American commentator said that there were no questions about it that the attack was defeated.

NO MORE CREAM TO BE SOLD

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Food announces that the sale of all kinds of cream will be prohibited from October 1.

The object is conserving liquid milk supplies to use them for the manufacture of essential dairy products.

The milk saved, amounting to approximately 70,000,000 gallons in a normal year, will be diverted to other purposes.

Desert Warfare

Half-Hearted Attacks By Italians

Latest Communique

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—General headquarters at Cairo in a communique issued to-day said that the Italians last Tuesday made "half-hearted" attacks at Jurargan on the Somaliland frontier with "very little success."

Regarding operations in the western desert, the communique said: "A patrol encounter 35 miles inside Italian territory resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy patrols."

Nairobi Report

NAIROBI, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A communique issued to-day states that during the last three days our aircraft have been carrying out a normal reconnaissance. There has been no report of any ground activity.

Conserving Supplies

Consultation With Empire Urged

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, the Government were asked whether they would consult with the governments of the Dominions and other parts of the British Commonwealth with a view to concerting measures similar to those recently adopted by the Government of the United States for the purpose of conserving all supplies vital to war requirements and for the needs of the Commonwealth itself.

Government Reply

Mr. G. H. Shakespeare, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, said that measures for the control of exports had been enforced in all parts of the British Commonwealth since the early days of the war.

The British Government were in continuous touch with the governments of the Dominions and the governments of other parts of the Empire as to the operation of those measures in such a manner as might be best calculated to assist their common war effort.

Support For Viceroy

Probable Reaction To His Invitation

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—During a debate on India in the House of Lords to-day, the Duke of Devonshire said that indications showed that there would be a widespread response to the recent statement by the Viceroy.

"The statement affords an opportunity so long waited and will make possible immediate full co-operation on a provisional basis without prejudice to the views of any co-operator about the future," said the Duke.

Many Interviews

BOMBAY, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Viceroy has left for Poona after a four-day visit here.

During his visit here he granted interviews to several prominent political leaders, including Bhulabhai Desai (Congress leader), M. A. Jinnah (Muslim League leader), Sir Chimanal Setalvad (Liberals) and Dr. Ambedkar (Depressed Classes).

Mr. Jinnah had a second interview to-day at which he sought further clarification of the Viceroy's statement of last Wednesday.

Livelihood For "Free" Frenchmen

Mr. Butler Reveals Condition

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked in the House of Commons to-day what steps were being taken to enable French refugee sailors of the Mercantile Marine and fishermen, who were now in this country, to secure a livelihood and to assist in the Allied cause.

Mr. Butler said that arrangements were made for those French sailors who were willing to continue to serve in their own ships to do so, sailing under the British and French flags, receiving the same pay and working in the same conditions as British seamen.

Repatriation

Many had accepted those conditions though others had wanted to return to France and were now awaiting repatriation.

Every effort had been made to enable the French fishermen now in this country to go to sea and fish from their own vessels, thus contributing to the nation's supplies of food.

Nazis And Danes Clash

Civilians Attack Soldiers

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—According to the Copenhagen radio, there was a clash between German soldiers and Danish civilians at Frederikshaven on August 3 as the result of which eight men were arrested and sentenced in Copenhagen to-day to terms of imprisonment.

It is stated that "irresponsible elements committed an assault on soldiers of the German forces of occupation."

Minister's Warning

The Danish Minister of Justice issued a warning describing the incident as "highly deplorable" and saying that repetitions may "result in a serious disturbance of relations between the German Army and the people of our country."

It is added that field telephones laid by German troops have been damaged and that five men so far have been sentenced to imprisonment for such offences.

FATEFUL BATTLE

FROM PAGE ONE

pends not only the fate of the British Empire but the fate of all free peoples.

He deplores the fact that while the last two months have given Britain an opportunity to improve her defences, they have also been of value to Germany in the United States, where those who once spoke of a "phoney" war now talk of "phoney" fears.

The result is that American eagerness to help Britain is beginning to "wilt under the wind of irresolution."

The "Baltimore Sun" says that clearly the war is moving to some new frightful climax and adds that Germany is preparing some new main stroke, the fate of which will not be known until it "encounters the determined resistance of a resolute people."

Mounting Anxiety

With the mounting anxiety caused by the opening of the blitzkrieg, some circles here think that President Roosevelt may shortly take action concerning the sale of destroyers to England.

Soundings on the subject are reported to have already been made in Congress on his behalf.

Situation In Syria Is Satisfactory

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The situation in Syria on the whole is satisfactory.

It is understood in London that political troubles in Palestine have almost disappeared and that peace reigns among the Palestinian troops who have arrived in Britain.

It is hoped in Palestine that other troops from Palestine, composed equally of Jews and Arabs, will be available for service overseas.

It is pointed out that a remarkable feature of the present conflict is that for the first time in history the whole Islam world is ranged on one side and that all the attempts of Italian propaganda to break down this position have proved futile.

Frontier Quiet

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Despite the large-scale clash in Somaliland, the imminent situation on the Libyan frontier remains remarkably quiet.

It appears that there has been a setback in Italy's plans for an invasion of Egypt which ten days ago appeared imminent. This may be due to the destruction wrought by the R.A.F. on the Nazi and Italian air forces.

The deadliness of the R.A.F. in the Channel combats has caused astonishment here and praise for the British airmen's prowess.

The R.A.F. destruction wreaked on the Italian air force has created an enormous impression and it is reported that there is a feeling of misgiving among the Italians in Libya who listen to the Cairo broadcasts.

Italian Panic

The normal effect of many pilots not returning from the encounters with the R.A.F. is considerable. The knowledge that companions, regarded as fine pilots, are shot down so rapidly that five were descending by parachute at one time in a recent encounter, is stated to be causing a feeling bordering on panic.

Already British pilots have noticed that the Italians are fighting in a spirit of defeatism and appear to be fighting to save their lives rather than defeat their enemies.

It is thought that Marshal Rudolfo Graziana, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, may be pausing to consider his chances of pushing into Egypt in the light of the new factor.

Quiet In Desert

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A communique issued at British Headquarters in Cairo states that in the western desert on August 13 a patrol encounter 35 miles inside Italian territory resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy patrol. Otherwise all was quiet.

In the Sudan, after a short engagement in the Gallabat area, the enemy made a hasty withdrawal behind his defences, losing one officer and 32 others ranks.

Our casualties were six.

In Somaliland, August 13 was a quieter day. Enemy attacks on the position at Jugargan were renewed but were on the whole half-hearted and met with very little success.

A column, including armoured fighting vehicles which advanced along the coast road from Zeila, were engaged by our aircraft and gunfire from His Majesty's ships.

In Palestine and Kenya there is nothing to report.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock exchange official summary issued yesterday says:

Enquiries still persist but as they are not meeting with much response the turnover remains light.

Buyers.
H.K. Banks $1,170
Union Ins: $350
Providents $3.50
Trams X.D. $14.90
Yaumati Ferries $21
China Lights (old) $6.40
China Lights (new) $3.35
Electrics (old) $36.75

Sellers.
Lands $31.25

Sales.
Docks (old) $15
Humphrey $6.75
Electrics (old) $37

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Donations to S. C. M. Post War Fund

A total of $1,305,005.22 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post Ltd.

Latest subscriptions:

"From Mixed Donations"	24.50
"Stamps"	6
Chinese Timber Dealers' Association per Chinese Chamber of Commerce	200

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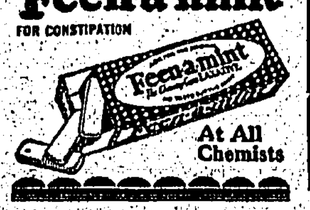

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RELAY MARK BETTERED

Lo Yuk Wing Shines In Triangular Meeting

(By "Ripple")

Apart from the fact that they both shared honours in the second Triangular Aquatic Tournament staged at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. pitch at North Point yesterday evening, the Chinese "Y" and the Chinese Bathing Club unofficially broke the existing China National record for the 200 metres relay of 2 mins. 1 1/10 secs. The Chinese "Y" won the event in the new time of 2 mins. 0 2/5 sec., while the C.B.C. was 1/5 sec. behind in 2 mins. 0 3/5 sec.

Lo Yuk-wing ("Y"), was again prominent, winning the 100 metres free style for men, and helped to make possible the new record. Miss Lee Po-luen (S.C.A.A.), of whom much has been heard of easily won the Women's 400 metres, winning from her only rival, Miss Yeung King-yuk ("Y"), by about 30 metres.

LO Yuk-wing ("Y"), started off nicely in the Men's 100 metres free style, and soon sprang into a lead of half a body's length. He was only able to increase ever so slightly on this lead throughout the entire distance and won by about 5 metres.

Wan Lui-man (C.B.C.), kept even with Yeung Cheong-wah (S.C.A.A.), but at the third length made a bad turning and Wan sprang into a slight lead. The struggle on the final lap was worthy of the crowd's applause, but the slight lead gained by Wan proved beyond Yeung and he had to be content with third place.

Ching Man-huen ("Y"), the youthful swimmer who has already won honours in the first Tournament, again showed himself as the best among the juniors and lifted the 100 metres free style for "B" class swimmers from Lee Pak-huy (S.C.A.A.) and Lau Woo (C.B.A.), who finished second and third, in the good time of 1 mins. 15⅘ secs.

MISS LEE WINS AGAIN

MISS Lee Po-luen (S.C.A.A.), who was expected to break the existing record over the 400 metres, started at a cracking pace and soon left her only opponent in this event, Miss Yeung King-yuk ("Y"), behind. However, not encountering the slightest opposition, she slowed down tremendously and practically swam her own race.

In the Women's 100 metres breast stroke "B" class, the Misses Ho Wai-tak and Ho Wai-han (C.B.C.), battled for premier honours. Miss Ho Wai-tak captured the title after an exciting race from her sister in the time of 2 mins. 14 secs.

In the 200 metres relay for men, Lo Yuk-wing, ("Y"), swam first string and established a slight lead on Wong Yat-hung (C.B.A.) and Yeung Cheung-wah (S.C.A.A.). This slight lend was maintained by the other members of his team, rather perilously.

Excitement reached fever pitch when Wong Sau-sang swimming anchor for Chinese Bathing Club, swam a very fast 25 metres and appeared to be gaining on Chan Wing-kai ("Y"). Chiu Pui-nan (S.C.A.A.) was not far behind trying to overtake the leaders.

Wong Sau-sang made a bad turning on the lap back and slackened, but even then it was touch and go as Chan swam a slightly irregular course and managed to be a touch ahead of Wong at the finish.

S.C.A.A. SHARE 2 GOALS WITH "Y"

THE Tournament concluded with a water polo match between South China Athletic Association and Chinese Y.M.C.A. in which either side scored once in the first half.

For the Y.M.C.A., So Pak-fai in goal played a very safe game and saved from Yeung Cheung-wah and Leung Chan-wah, both dangerous forwards of South China, who kept up a continuous barrage of the "Y" goal. Leung was successful with one of his shots to draw first blood for South China.

Soong Yiu-tak ("Y"), replied soon after with a nice shot and the game waxed fast and furious till half time arrived.

Despite a blank score the second half had many moments of excitement when either side attacked and looked like scoring.

Following are the results:—

RESULTS

Teams:

Y.M.C.A.—So Pak-fai, Yeung Yuk-wai, Sung Yiu-tak, Kwok Ching-hung, Chin Kam-ful, Cheung Chee-heung, Chan Kwok-kwan.

South China.—Ng Wai-chol, Kwok Chui, Lee Kei-yeung, H. de Sa, Kum Yan-leung, H. Winglee, Lionel Lowe.

Results:

100 metres (A Class).—1, Lo Yuk-wing (Y.M.C.A.); 2, Yeung Cheung-wah (S.C.); 3, Wan Lui-man (C.B.C.). Time: 69 4/5. **B Class.**—1, Ching Man-huen (Y.M.C.A.); 2, Lee Pak-hi (S.C.); 3, Lau Wo (S.C.) Time: 74 4/5.

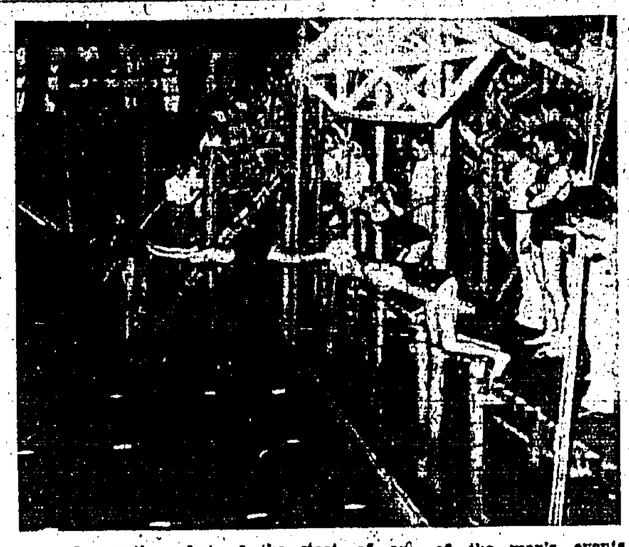
Boys' 100 metres breast-stroke.—1, Yeung Ting-bong (S.C.); 2, Lau Man-shu (C.B.C.); 3, Lai Sun-ming (S.C.). Time: 1.56 2/5. **Girls.**—1, Ho Wai-tak (C.B.C.); 2, Ho Wai-hang (C.B.C.). Time: 2 mins. 14 secs.

Girls' 400 metres.—1, Miss Lee Po-luen; 2, Miss Yeung Kin-yuk. Time: 7.39.

200 metres relay.—1, Y.M.C.A. (Lo Yuk-wing, Cheung Chee-heung, Chan Ping-hong, Chan Wing-kai) 2.00 2/5; 2, C.B.C. (Wong Yat-hung, Kwok Fung-sun, Au Kwok-kei, Wong Sau-san) 2.00 3/5; 3, S.C. (Yeung Cheung-wah, Kwok Hon-ming, Au Leung-wah, Chu Pui-kan).

Girls' 50 metres (B Class).—1, Shiu Kwei-yin (Y.M.C.A.); 2, Ho Wai-man (S.C.); 3, Nam Shuet-yee (S.C.). Time: 47 4/5. **A Class.**—1, Lee Cheuk-wah (S.C.) 2, Ho Wai-king (C.B.C.); 3, Chan Mei-chong (Y.M.C.A.) Time: 40.

TRIANGULAR AQUATICS



A fine action shot of the start of one of the men's events at last night's triangular swimming gala between Chinese Y.M.C.A., South China Athletic Association and Chinese Bathing Club, held at North Point (Ming Yuen).

V.R.C. Intra-Club Aquatics

Youngsters Show Good Form In Diving

Last night's intra-club swimming gala at the Victoria Recreation Club was featured by an excellent display of Diving. H. Ribeiro won with a plain dive, back and one-and-a-half-somersault which gained him 34.6 points. F. G. Ainsley missed a full gainer and this spoilt his chance. L. Roza Pereira, champion, showed good form in exhibition dives.

A mixed relay for four teams of nine, was won by Miss J. Anderson's team. Results:

50 yards backstroke.—1, J. Gosano; 2, F. A. Noronha; 3, A. K. Rumjahn. Time: 38.1.

Women's 50 yards.—1, C. Guterres; 2 I. Lopes and J. Anderson. Time 35.1.

Boy's 50 yards.—1, R. Souza; 2, G. Yvanovich; 3, L. Remedios. Time 37.2.

Women's 50 yards (Class B).—1, M. Chon; 2, Y. Yolle; 3, M. Campos. Time 39.

100 yards (Class A).—1, C. Silva Netto; 2, L. M. Remedios; 3, A. J. Hussain. Time 63.

50 yards (Class B).—1, J. Gosano; 2, A. H. Azedo; 3, J. Soares. Time 29.1.

50 yards breast-stroke (butterfly).—1, A. K. Rumjahn; 2, C. Marcal; 3, L. M. Remedios. Time 32.4.

Diving (sealed handicap).—1, H. Ribeiro (35.6); 2, A. A. Guterres (31.6); 3, C. M. Rozario, (30.8).

Women's 100 yards (Class A).—C. Gutterres; 2, J. Anderson; 3, I. Lopes. Time 80.2.

100 yards (Class B).—1, J. A. Marques; 2, F. M. Castro; 3, J. A. Soares. Time 67.1.

Boys 100 yards.—1, L. Remedios; 2, J. Gomes; 3, G. Yvanovich. Time 81.

50 yards (Class A).—1, L. M. Remedios; 2, Luiz M. Remedios; 3, A. J. Hussain. Time 27.3.

Football Reorganised In France

CLERMONT-FERRAND, Aug. 6 (Havas).—The heads of the French football federation, who have remained in Paris, are now endeavouring to reorganize the activities of the game, writes the "Paris Soir" to-day. They will shortly come into contact with the Government officials in Vichy for agreements on their proposals.

Two championships will be organized, one for the clubs situated in the occupied zone and the other for those in the southern unoccupied zone. No date has been fixed yet for the championships, the "Paris Soir" concludes.

LEAGUE TENNIS

Chinese R. C. Beat Recreio In "A" Division

In the "A" Division of the tennis League yesterday Chinese Recreation Club beat Recreio-by 6½ sets to 2½. Scores were:

W. P. Tsui and W. C. Hung beat A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios 6-3; beat W. A. Reed and F. J. Remedios 6-1; lost to A. V. Remedios and J. Gonsalves 4-6.

Y. P. Tsui and P. Kong beat Gosano and Remedios 6-2; beat Reed and Remedios 6-1; drew with Remedios and Gonsalves 6-6.

W. T. Lee and D. C. Luk beat Gosano and Remedios 6-3; beat Reed and Remedios 6-4; lost to Remedios and Gonsalves 3-6.

"C" DIVISION—GAMES

Chinese Recreation Club, beat Police by 8½-½ in the C Division of the League. Scores:

M. K. Yew and P. C. Leung beat B. C. Fay and C. Pile 6-4; beat A. R. Major and W. Morrison 6-1; beat W. Howlett and B. G. Baker 6-3.

F. K. Lau and Wei Chung beat Fay and Pile 6-3; drew with Major and Morrison 6-6; beat Howlett and Baker 6-2.

W. K. Ma and O. L. Pang beat Fay and Pile 6-3; beat Major and Morrison 6-1; beat Howlett and Baker 6-2.

RECREIO A v. RECREIO B

Recreio "A" beat Recreio "B" by nine clear sets.

R. A. Marques and A. E. Noronha beat V. A. Yvanovich and P. P. Botelho 6-3; beat N. Beltrao and A. M. Alves 6-1; beat C. A. Marques and P. M. F. Rozario 6-1.

A. M. Silva and J. C. Fonseca beat Yvanovich and Botelho 6-2; beat Beltrao and Alves 6-1; beat Marques and Rozario 6-0.

H. A. Noronha and G. A. Noronha beat Yvanovich and Botelho 6-0; beat Beltrao and Alves 6-2; beat Marques and Rozario 6-3.

KOWLOON TONG v. KOWLOON

Kowloon Tong beat Kowloon bricket Club by 7 sets to 2.

Kowloon Tong beat Kowloon Cricket Club by 7 sets to 2.

E. Lee and N. F. Lee beat R. Lee and A. Zulauf 7-5; drew with Llewelyn and H. C. Fisher 6-6; beat K. Brock and D. Hung 6-2.

P. Chen and D. Kwok drew with Lee and Zulauf, 6-6; lost to Llewelyn and Fisher 3-6; beat Brock and Hung 6-4.

D. Chan and F. K. Yee beat Lee and Zulauf 6-2; beat Llewelyn and Fisher 7-5; beat Brock and Hung 6-3.

NEW FOOTBALL RULING CARRIED AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING

Despite opposition from the Police, Hongkong Area (Army) Sports Board and Royal Scots, a proposal that the referee be the sole judge of whether a ground were playable, was carried by a six to five vote at the monthly meeting of the Hongkong Football Association yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Gulmgam, representing the Third Division, said last season there had been several complaints at the cancellation of games owing to the state of the ground, and submitted that the referee be the sole judge of whether a ground were playable.

As there was no ruling on the point, Mr. Wong Ka-isun, Chairman, suggested that a rule be inserted in the Association's handbook.

LEAGUE FIXTURES

The draw for the first round of the league on September 21 resulted.

FIRST DIVISION

Police	v.	Navy
Royal Scots	v.	South China
Kowloon	v.	St. Joseph's
Club	v.	Kwong Wah
Sing Tao	v.	Eastern

Middlesex a bye.

SECOND DIVISION

Middlesex	v.	Kit Chee
Police	v.	Ordnance
Royal Scots	v.	South China
Kowloon	v.	R.A.S.C.
Club	v.	Kwong Wah
Sing Tao	v.	Eastern
30th. R.A.	v.	Engineers.

THIRD DIVISION

Air Force	v.	Signals
International	v.	35th. R.A.,
36th. R.A.	v.	A.S.A.
12th. R.A.	v.	7th. A.A.,
20th. R.A.	v.	Engineers
R.A.M.C.	v.	24th. R.A.,
Shell	v.	R.A.S.C.

Bowlsters Lose

At Austin Road yesterday, Kowloon Bowling Green Club beat the Government House Bowlsters by 73 shots to 60. Scores:

J. E. Henson, K. C. Hamilton, L. A. Jordan, J. McKelvie beat W. L. Walker, N. L. Smith, I. Newton, J. Deakin 27-15.

H. C. Spong, A. Nissim, H. Rose, J. Fraser lost to W. A. Cornell, Sir Atholl Macgregor, J. T. Smalley, H. H. Pegg 20-27.

H. C. Bicknell, S. C. Walker, G. H. Sherriff, W. S. Drake beat J. A. Fraser, F. Flippance, J. Smith, S. H. Dodwell 26-18.

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SHORT PANTS	.40 "
FELT HATS	$2.50 to $6 ea.

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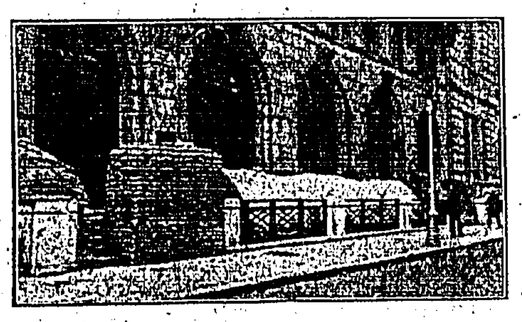
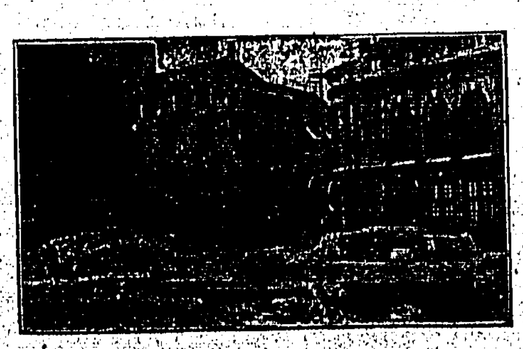


The protection of sandbagging partially completed on a Council Building in London.



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2.30 p.m.

CHINA V. U.S.A.

Sunday, August 18.

10.30 a.m.

FINAL

Saturday, August 24.

2.30 p.m.

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Owing to existing conditions, the Society's Room will be open on THURSDAYS only from 10 A.M. to noon

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP

According to a report made by Mr. Fung Kim-sang, an attempt was made to kidnap him as he was on his way to the Tai Ping Restaurant at Yaumati on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Fung stated that after crossing the harbour by a Yaumati ferry he boarded a bus and got off at Pakhoi Street. As he was near the doorway of the restaurant he was seized by a man who allegedly forced him back by pointing a revolver. A car then drew up alongside and a Chinese seated at the back tried to drag him in. Mr. Fung began to struggle and shout and his earlier assailant quickly jumped into the car which drove off.

Mr. Fung is the manager of several restaurants including the Tai Ping Restaurant in Yaumati, the Tai Tung Restaurant in Des Voeux Road Central, and Chinese restaurants at the Empress Hotel and China Emporium.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (84 5 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c.'s, and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.'s per second.

H.K.T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Variety with Gracie Fields, Michael Moore and Others.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Charlie Kunz at the Piano.

1.13 Hawaiian Selections.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 An hour of Variety.

7.0 Closing local Stock Quotations.

Flute and Bass Recital From the Studio

7.02 Excerpts from Noel Coward's Shows.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 A Short Mozart Programme.

Adagio and Fugue in C Minor, The Adolf Busch Chamber Players; Overture "La Finta Giardiniera," Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter.

8.15 Studio—Concert by Walter H. D. Yeh (Flute) and Mr. Y. K. Sze (Bass) with John Smith at the Piano.

1. Concerto No. 2 in D Major (Mozart), 1st Movement: Allegro Aperto, Walter Yeh (Flute) with Piano; 2. (a) Si, Tra I Ceppi (from "Berenice"—Handel, (b) Il Lacerato Spirito (from "Simone Boccanegra"—Verdi), Y. K. Sze (Bass) with Piano; 3. Polka Caprice (Terschak), Walter Yeh (Flute) with Piano; 4. Song of the Volga Boatmen (Trad.-arr. Challapine), Y. K. Sze (Bass) with Piano.

8.45 Studio—Local Newsletter.

9.0 London Relay—The News and Topical Talks.

9.45 "Singers on Parade."

Sam Costa, Helen Clare, Paula Green, George Barclay, Pat Hyde, Al Bowlly, Marjorie Stedeford, Jack Plant, Dinah Miller, Dan Donovan, Alice Mann and Jack Cooper accompanied by Felix Mendelssohn and His Orchestra.

10.00 An Hour of Dance Music.

11.0 Close down.

POST OFFICE

Parcel Post Service to China via Haiphong is temporarily suspended. Printed papers and books not for sale can be only accepted.

The air mail rates to New Zealand have been increased to Letters $1.50 per ½ oz., Postcards $0.75 each and now cover air transit to Auckland, New Zealand. The blue air mail label must be affixed to all correspondence intended for this service.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

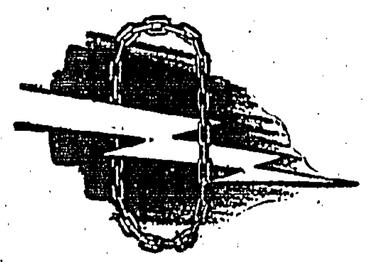
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service."—San Francisco date, 6th August. ..... **Aug. 15.**
Amoy ..... Aug. 15.
Japan and Shanghai ..... Aug. 15.
Shanghai ..... Aug. 15.
U.S.A. and Manila (San Francisco date 20th July). ..... Aug. 15.
Shanghai ..... Aug. 15.
Shanghai ..... Aug. 16.
Calcutta and Straits ..... Aug. 17.
Japan and Shanghai ..... Aug. 17.
Shanghai ..... Aug. 17.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date, 20th July). Aug. 17.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Service" ..... **Aug. 18.**
Japan and Formosa ..... Aug. 18.
Shanghai ..... Aug. 18.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Service" ..... **Aug. 19.**
Haiphong ..... Aug. 19
Bangkok ..... Aug. 20.
Bangkok and Saigon ..... Aug. 20.
Shanghai and Amoy ..... Aug. 20.

OUTWARD MAILS

Thursday, Aug. 15
Shanghai (Parcels only) ..12.30 p.m.
Haiphong ..... 2 p.m.
Shanghai ..... 2.30 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa ..... 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A., and Europe via "Pan American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."
K.P.O.
Reg. ..... Aug. 15, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... Aug. 15, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. ..... Aug. 15, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. ..... Aug. 15, 7.00 p.m.
Friday, Aug. 16
Shanghai ..... 9 a.m.
Straits ..... 9.30 a.m.
Bangkok ..... 10.30 a.m.
Sandakan ..... 12.30 p.m.
Shanghai ..... 12.30 p.m.
Rangoon Parcels only ..... 5 p.m.
Saigon and Bangkok ..... 7.00 p.m.
Straits ..... 7 p.m.
Saturday, Aug. 17
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin ..... 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai ..... 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Service" to Indo-China, Durban and thence by Sea Service to United-Kingdom.
G.P.O. & K.P.O.
Reg. ..... Aug. 17, 5 p.m.
Ord. ..... Aug. 17, 5.30 p.m.
Manila ..... 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta
Parcels .... Aug. 17, 5.00 p.m.
Letters ..... Aug. 19, 8.00 a.m.
Monday, Aug. 19
Haiphong ..... Noon.
Parcels only for Tientsin ..12.30 p.m.
Straits ..... 7 p.m.
*Superscribed Correspondence Only.



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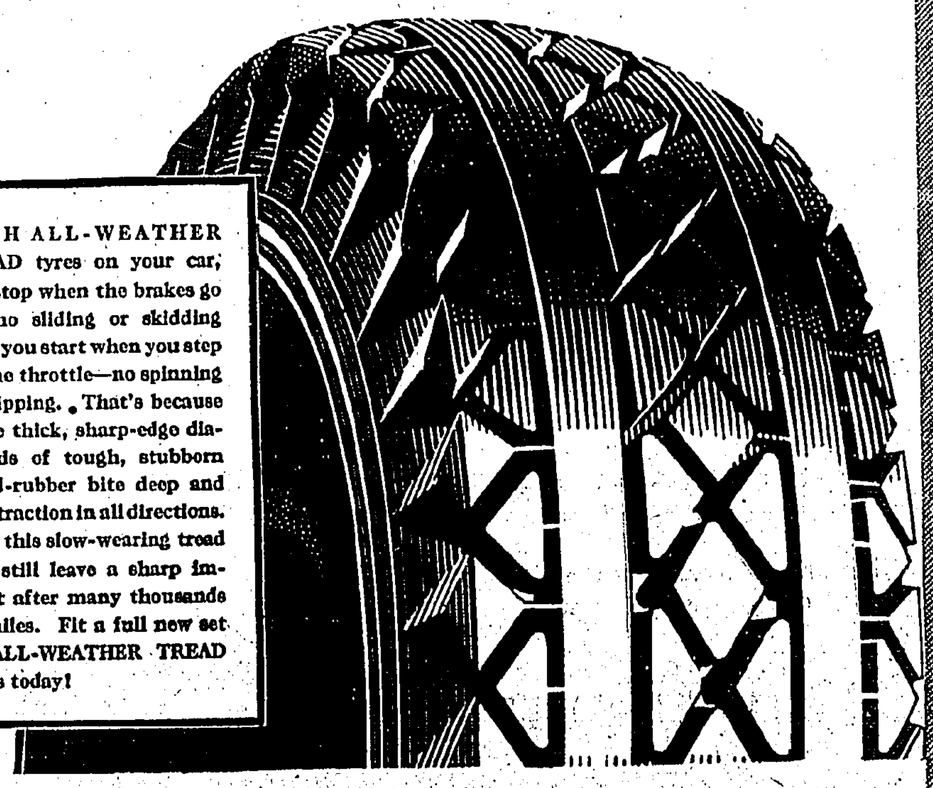

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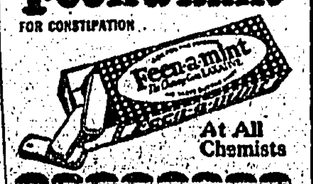

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LIVERPOOL via Cape Town.
Kasima Maru ..... About 25th Sept.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.
Kamo Maru ..... Wednesday, 28th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
• Okitu Maru ..... Thursday, 15th Aug.
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore.
• Toba Maru ..... Thursday, 22nd Aug.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Hakusan Maru ..... Wednesday, 14th Aug.
Atuta Maru ..... Thursday, 22nd Aug.
Haruna Maru ..... Saturday, 24th Aug.
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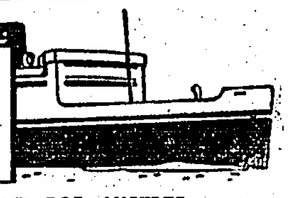

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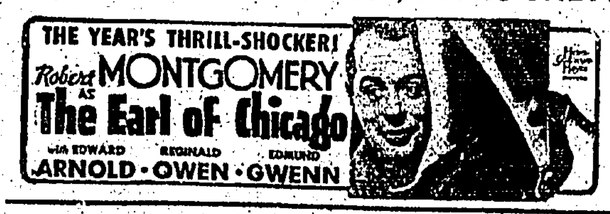

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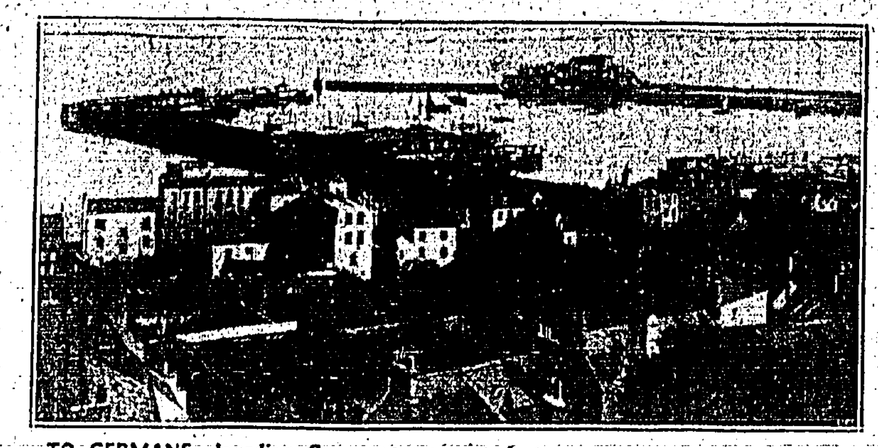
GERMANS TOOK EMPTY CHANNEL ISLANDS



TO GERMANS—Invading German troops set foot on British soil for first time when Nazis took over British Channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey. Above is view of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey. Both islands had already been evacuated by British. British bombers have since raided islands, may have driven Nazis out.

Finns still fighting —for Reconstruction

A HIGH official of the Finnish Legation in London told a London reporter how this country is now struggling as bravely to safeguard her new peace as she did to defend her frontiers.

To-day Finland is tackling the problem of reconstruction.

The Finns have introduced a Bill to compensate people who suffered material damage through the war, although that war has cost her 10 per cent. of her national income.

Civilians will receive compensation up to £20 for loss of personal goods and to a million Finnish marks (nearly £7,000) for property.

The £20 is to be paid in cash and bigger sums in Government securities redeemable over a period of four years and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The Finnish Government, to meet this expenditure, propose to introduce a special tax on all property worth more than £280.

The other great problem facing the country is the absorption of the 500,000 people evacuated from the territories ceded to Russia.

Helsinki, provides an object lesson to militarists who place too much reliance on aerial bombardment. Although the city was subjected to almost incessant attack for more than three weeks, the total damage, now fully assessed, was surprisingly small.

The wood-built huts in the suburbs naturally suffered from incendiary bombs, but the only one of Helsinki's many fine modern buildings to be destroyed was the £150,000 Technical High School.

Honours For Airman

London, Aug. 14.

Wing Commander Basil Edward Embry has been awarded a second bar to his Distinguished Service Order.

During the operations over the Low Countries and France Embry continued to display an extremely high standard of leadership and resolution in carrying out all the tasks allotted his squadron.

Embry was awarded the D.S.O. for his work in Waziristan where he commanded a squadron in 1938.—*Reuter.*

Another Day Of National Prayer

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is announced that it is the desire of the King that Sunday, September 8, the first Sunday after the anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a day of national prayer.

LATE NEWS

French Statement On Indo-China

LYON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A radio broadcast was made to-night apparently with the intention of reassuring Frenchmen about the situation in Indo-China.

The announcer, quoting a despatch from Hanoi said that Admiral Decoux, the Governor-General had made all arrangements in agreement with the French Government to deal with any deterioration in the position in Indo-China.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to inform our many clients of the receipt of information from our principals,

MESSRS. N. V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN,

to the effect that they have transferred their Registered Office to Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, and that the management and executives of the firm are now operating in England. We are further advised that the organization of a Central Export Department for the supply from England of those goods formerly manufactured in Holland is now in hand.

We further take this opportunity of informing our clients that local rumors to the effect that we have sold or transferred our interests in the

CENTRAL RADIO SERVICE,

are entirely without foundation and that we have no intention of either discontinuing operations or entertaining sale of the business.

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CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE

Former Hongkong Pupil Gains Degree

Information was received yesterday that Walter Pryde, former Central British schoolboy, has obtained his degree at Cambridge, gaining first class honours in agricultural science.

Son of Mr. Walter Pryde, of the Public Works Department, Pryde was awarded the Peace Memorial Prize in 1937 when 16 years of age, and left shortly afterwards for Cambridge. In addition to his academic brilliance he was a prominent performer in school sport.

Pryde's younger brother, William, won the Peace Memorial Prize this year.

Shotguns Roll In

Mr. Richard Law, Financial Secretary to the War Office, said, in the House of Commons, that there had been a good response to the recent appeal for shotguns and rifles.

It was not considered an appeal for pistols and revolvers would be likely to bring in many weapons suitable for Army requirements.

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Widespread Search Instituted By Authorities, Abandoned Chutes Found

SABOTEURS LANDED IN ENGLAND BY PARACHUTE, GERMANS CLAIM

NAZIS RENEW ATTACKS AFTER MID-DAY LULL: EYE-WITNESS STORIES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

FOLLOWING A FEW HOURS OF COMPARATIVE QUIET YESTERDAY, WHEN GERMAN RAIDERS WERE ONLY SPORADICALLY ATTACKING OBJECTIVES IN BRITAIN, THE AERIAL BLITZKRIEG WAS RENEWED AT 2.40 P.M. (9.40 P.M. H.K.T.).

The first afternoon attacks were launched on north-eastern England. Simultaneously, some 300 German planes were engaged along the south-east coast.

Six bombs were dropped on one town in the south-east, and a member of the home guard was killed. Many people were wounded and three houses were wrecked. Other bombs fell in the fields.

Machine-Gunned Streets

A Messerschmitt-110 circled twice over the railway station in a south-western town, machine-gunning the streets. There were no casualties.

"I saw the plane quite clearly," said a woman. "But its bullets did not come near me.

Another German raider bombed the outskirts of the same town.

It is officially announced that 15 enemy and four British planes are missing in to-day's raids.

Eye-Witness Story

In an eye-witness account of the air battles over the English Channel, Robert Bunnell, the Associated Press correspondent, reports that one battle involving 150 planes became such an involved mass of wheeling and diving bombers and fighters that it was impossible to tell which were British and which were German machines.

"I saw many of the German bombs splashing into the sea east and west of us," Bunnell reported.

"Suddenly, fresh swarms of Nazi raiders appeared, battering upon the barrage of balloons, some of which fell flaming to the ground.

"Shells from the twin cannons of the Messerschmitt-110's, spent machine gun bullets and anti-aircraft shrapnel were sprinkling all around us.

Reverberating Roar

"The roar of machine-guns, cannon and anti-aircraft guns filled the air with reverberating sound.

"I saw four planes crash into the sea.

"Six Junkers swooped down on a lightship in the Channel, dropping two bombs each.

"They missed their objective and before they could renew the attack

TURN to Page 2, Seventh Column

HUNGARY'S DEMANDS

Negotiations Will Open On Friday

BUCHAREST, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is now stated that the Hungaro-Rumanian negotiations over Transylvania will begin at Tornuseverin on Friday.

This venue was chosen at the request of the Hungarian delegates, who are due to arrive here to-morrow evening.

The Rumanian delegation will be headed by M. Valerian Pop, the Transylvanian Liberal and ex-Premier, who recently declared himself strongly against any attempt either "to deliver up Rumanians in Transylvania to foreign domination or to impair the political unity of Rumania."

The Cabinet re-shuffle is to include a number of Transylvanian Ministers.

Hungarian Delegation

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Hungarian delegation to Rumania will be headed by M. Hory, former Minister to Warsaw and himself a Transylvanian, according to a dispatch to the official Italian news agency.

Hungarian Notes

BUDAPEST, Aug. 14 (Domei).—The Hungarian notes to Rumania deal specially with the return of the Hungarian minority, numbering some two million, in Transylvania, according to informed quarters.

The Transylvanian question is dealt with generally in both notes.

Informed quarters state that Hungary has framed the notes in such a way that Rumania cannot well refuse to discuss them.

Thus, outwardly at least, Hungary seems to have followed the advice of the Axis Powers.

Mine-Sweeping Trawler Sunk

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The Admiralty announces that the mine-sweeping trawler Elizabeth Angela was sunk during an attack by German planes.

One fatality occurred amongst the crew, the rest being saved.

Goebbels Makes The R.A.F. Snort

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—A snort would be the best way to describe the R.A.F.'s reception of the German propaganda report that the R.A.F. attacks only German bombers, leaving the Messerschmitts go in an effort to "preserve the British Air Fleet."

"Ridiculous," said an authoritative source this afternoon.

Air Ministry reports were dug up, showing that the R.A.F. had shot down 23 fighter-bombers and 14 Messerschmitts on Tuesday and 36 Messerschmitts on Monday.

SHANGHAI PARLEY

Commanders Meet In Guarded Building

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14 (UP).—The commanders of the foreign defence sectors met in the heavily guarded Municipal Council building at 10 o'clock this morning.

Admiral Hart, the U.S. Commander-in-Chief, has moved his headquarters to the yacht Isabel. It is officially announced that he will not attend the conference.

The United States is represented by Colonel Peck, U.S. Marines, whose only aide is Capt. F. P. Pyzick, Japanese language officer.

The Colonel and Capt. Pyzick arrived at the conference chamber an hour earlier.

Lone British Representative

Soon afterwards the lone British representative, Major S. R. Hunt,

Turn to Page 2, First Column

CRUCIAL 90 DAYS FOR BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The prediction that Britain would "hold out for ever" if she survived the next ninety days of German attacks was made during the debate before the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate to-day on Conscription.

The prediction was made by Mr. Andrew Edmiston, M.H.R.

Colonel Knox, the Secretary for War, agreed.

One of the many factors America had to consider, he said, was that the war in Europe would become a war of endurance.

Senator Taft warned that America would, nevertheless, have to prepare against the possibility, however remote, of the British Fleet falling into the hands of the dictators.

Italy Turns Attention To Balkans

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Acts of violence against the Albanians show no signs of diminishing in Greece according to the Stefani Italian news agency.

Foreign observers, however, believe that this campaign is being put out to cover Italy's own troubles in Albania.

The Italian press is also talking of revisions in the Balkans. For instance the "Popolo de Roma" says that the whole section from the Adriatic to the Black sea enters into the picture of the reconstruction of Europe. This includes Albania and Greece, while Turkey holds the entrance to the Black Sea. Turkey is keeping a close eye on the Balkan press campaign against Greece.

Italy's Latest Moves

Becoming Involved In Balkans

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Informed quarters state that the Italian Government has unofficially invited General Metaxas, the Greek Premier, and M. Tsvetkovitch, the President of the Yugo-Slavian Council, to visit Rome in order to "discuss Italy's plans for stabilising the Balkan situation.

It is believed that Mussolini has revived Italy's claims for the cession of Dalmatia by Rumania.

Turkey Uneasy

ISTANBUL, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Uneasiness is felt in Turkey with regard to Italy's accusations against Greece in connection with the death of Daut Hoggia, according to the newspaper "Tan," which points out that Italy is making certain incidents in Albania a pretext for increasing her armed forces in that region.

Reminding its readers of the Corfu incident in 1923 and the strategical importance of the island to Italy at the present time, the newspaper asks whether Italy's move is really a "manoeuvre of excitement."

Albanians Arrested

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—More Albanians have been arrested in the Greek frontier province of Clamuria, according to an Italian news agency despatch from Tirana.

The despatch says that the accused "refused to act as spies and propaganda agents for Greece."

Italian newspapers continue their violent attacks against Greece.

Mussolini Doesn't Like Our Leaflets

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Mussolini has issued a special communique, publishing the text of the leaflets dropped over Italy by R.A.F. planes yesterday.

The leaflet read:

"Italians! To acquire the liberty and independence of Italy, your ancestors rose in arms against tyranny and chased out their hated enemy, the Germans, from Piedmont and Lombardy.

"To-day, unfortunately, Italy is not a free and independent nation. In the present war, Italy is the servant of Hitler.

"Why are you fighting? To make Hitler stronger so that he can exploit you for his own war?"

The text of the pamphlets has, by Mussolini's orders, been published in all Italian newspapers.

"The text contains historical mistakes," an Italian communique states.

One civilian was killed and eight injured in Turin and nine were killed in Allessandria, according to the communique.

Thailand Officials To Visit Japan

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, Aug. 15 (Domei).—Led by Colonel Luong Bromyorti, the acting Minister for Defence, a group of five Thailand officials will proceed to Japan this month.

The party will also include Colonel Luong Yord and Captain Luong Yutasart, of the Thailand Navy. They will fly from Bangkok to French Indo-China, where they will embark in the Japanese liner Saigon Maru.

SHIP TORPEDOED

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Gothenburg steamer, Canton, 5,779 tons, is reported to have been torpedoed.

MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM AND SCOTLAND REPORTED AS CENTRES OF SEARCH

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, AUG. 14 (UP).—ACCORDING TO GERMAN REPORTS THE NAZIS HAVE LANDED PARACHUTISTS IN MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMITTING SABOTAGE.

Authoritative London sources declare that German parachutes have been found in England, but no parachutists have been discovered.

"AS FAR AS IS KNOWN AT THE PRESENT, THE PARACHUTES ARE NOT THE TYPE PREVIOUSLY USED BY NAZI PARACHUTISTS IN THE NETHERLANDS," IT WAS STATED.

NO EVIDENCE OF LANDINGS

The Ministry of Home Security announced to-day that a widespread search for parachutists, who are reported to have landed in England and Scotland, is continuing, but so far there is no evidence that parachutists have landed.

The announcement declared: "Reports have been received that a number of parachutists who were apparently dropped from aircraft have been found in two areas in England and one area in Scotland early this morning.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

"A widespread search was immediately instituted by the police, military and home guards and the search is continuing, but no parachutists have as yet been found and there is, so far, no evidence that parachutists have landed.

"The search is continuing," adds the announcement, "and anyone who has information which might be of assistance should communicate with the police."

11 Parachutes Found

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Home Security states that there is no evidence of parachutists landing either in England or Scotland.

Reports have been received of a number of parachutes, apparently dropped from aircraft, having been found in two area in England and one area in Scotland.

A widespread search was immediately instituted by the Police, Military and the Home Guards and the search is continuing. But no parachutists are yet found, and so far there is no evidence that parachutists have landed.

Following the discovery of 11 parachutes in country districts around a Midland town early this morning, soldiers, Special Police and the Home Guards made a widespread search, and other precautions were taken, including the strengthening of military guards on roads leading into the town.

German Hoax?

Residents of the district told strange stories. One farmer said that parachutes were discovered near his land but no trace of any men could be found, and some of them had been wondering if it could have been a German hoax.

One parachute was found in the middle of a village cricket pitch and another was fastened to a rambler rose bush at the side of a house.

The discoveries followed several hours of almost constant are activity.

Following the appearance of a large aeroplane over Scotland last night, 16 open parachutes have been found at various parts of the district to-day.

The military took possession of the parachutes and placed a large cordon round the areas.

There is no report of any parachutists being captured.

R.A.F. WRECK BIG AIRCRAFT WORKS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Despite the earlier slackening of the German attacks on Britain, the Royal Air Force continued its mass attacks on Germany and German-occupied territory to-day without intermission.

The chiefs of the Royal Air Force are no believers in mere isolated attacks.

For this reason it must be assumed that they feel they have not only enough planes to repel the Germans, but have sufficient bombers to spare to carry their attacks further afield to Italy.

Air Factories Raided

Thoughout to-day strong forces of R.A.F. bombers attacked the Junkers aircraft factories at Dessau and Desenburg, north of Leipzig.

In addition, munition factories and fourteen aerodromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France were the objects of attack.

The attacks lasted throughout the day and every flight reports heavy direct hits on their targets.

Aerodromes attacked extended as far east as Magdeburg. A fire at Brest, following an attack on a seaplane base was still visible when the raiders were well on their way homeward. Similar results were obtained with other hangars east of Brussels

TURN to Page 2, Seventh Column

HAVAS DENIES "FREE" AGENCY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

VICHY, Aug. 14 (Domei).—The official Havas News Agency, organ of the Petain Government since the collapse of France, has disclaimed any connection with the Agence L.E.F. ("Liberty, Equality, Fraternity) which has been set up to give the Free French viewpoint in London.

The Havas Agency states that it is not responsible for the news issued by L.E.F. in London.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

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VIGOROUS SPEECH BY MR. EDEN

Our Counter-Attack Will Start Real War

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Broadcasting from London to-night, Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for War declared:

"For us the real war will begin when we take the offensive and strike at the home of the enemy. That is the way wars are won and that is what we mean to do."

German propaganda had said that the summer of 1940 would see the end of the war. "We think otherwise," said Mr. Eden. "For us the real war, in which the British Empire will put forward its whole strength, has hardly begun."

Vital Sea-Power

Mr. Eden said that it had been proved before and it would be proved again that sea-power was a stronger weapon than land-power. The Germans knew this well, but they hoped in this war to overcome the difficulty by mastery of the air; but a vastly superior sea-power with a rapidly growing air-power was a much more likely means. That was our position and that was one of the reason why the Channel victories were more in our favour than Germany's.

The superior sea-power we possessed and superior air-power which we were determined to reach, combined with an ever-increasing army would secure our victory. And when the time came for us to strike where would Hitler's fifth columns be found? where would he find friends?

"The ghosts arising from the dead with arms in their hands of the nations he ravished for a season will turn upon him, and then we shall not be alone," said Mr. Eden.

"Then the foreign legions now forming in our midst, small in numbers but great in heart, will be swollen into a multitude for freedom and going out sword in hand to recover it. For a short season we fight alone until the foreign legions are marshalled in their thousands."

The Future World

Referring to the future, Mr. Eden said: "We are determined that the world shall not be the same after this war as it was before. There must be no third war in our time or in our children's time. No half-measures and no buying off of implacable enemies, but a full measure of peace between the free nations, based upon the principles in which we have confidence, because they are right.

"We are standing alone against the greatest tyranny in history to win that kind of peace we believe in for ourselves and others, and we mean to have it."

Britain's Defence

Describing Britain's defence preparations, Mr. Eden said that in May 500,000 men were called up for actual training and besides the home forces there were the dominion and Allied troops.

"All are eager for our first great counter-attack—because that is what the successful defence of our island must prove to be."

Mr. Eden added that our reserves of men and material were mounting daily. He mentioned that the home guard was now over 1,500,000 and he concluded by expressing confidence in our ability, not merely to hold out, but to strike out.

SHANGHAI PARLEY

FROM PAGE ONE

joined Colonel Peck and the trio were joined a few minutes later by Major A. J. F. Artigue, the Italian Commander.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock, Rear Admiral Takeda, the Japanese delegate, arrived with a heavily guarded convoy of motor cars and with Japanese members of the S.M.C. police as an escort.

A Japanese Army observer is also present.

AMERICA WANTS THE TRUTH

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—"We are not getting the truth regarding the German air raids on Britain," Colonel Knox, U.S. Secretary of War, told the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day.

"The warring nations only reveal such information as they desire.

"The only news that appears to be accurate is the disclosed extent of R.A.F. losses."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG/PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FREIGHT CONFERENCE

Notice to Shippers

Effective September 15, 1940, freight rates in tariff No. 14 will be increased by approximately 20%. An amended tariff is being issued.

Hongkong, August 14, 1940.

HONGKONG PANAMA FREIGHT CONFERENCE

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Effective September 15, 1940, freight rates in tariff No. 7 will be increased by approximately 10%. An amended tariff is being issued.

Hongkong, August 13, 1940.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

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Goods not cleared by the 21st August, 1940, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period. For the examination of damaged dutiable goods, the consignees must arrange for a Revenue Officer to be present.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1940.

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G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Wong Nei Chong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, ($200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

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Situation In Syria Is Satisfactory

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The situation in Syria on the whole is satisfactory.

It is understood in London that political troubles in Palestine have almost disappeared and that peace reigns among the Palestinian troops who have arrived in Britain.

It is hoped in Palestine that other troops from Palestine, composed equally of Jews and Arabs, will be available for service overseas.

It is pointed out that a remarkable feature of the present conflict is that for the first time in history the whole Islam world is ranged on one side and that all the attempts of Italian propaganda to break down this position have proved futile.

Frontier Quiet

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Despite the large-scale clash in Somaliland, the imminent situation on the Libyan frontier remains remarkably quiet.

It appears that there has been a setback in Italy's plans for an invasion of Egypt which ten days ago appeared imminent. This may be due to the destruction wrought by the R.A.F. on the Nazi and Italian air forces.

The deadliness of the R.A.F. in the Channel combats has caused astonishment here and praise for the British airmen's prowess.

The R.A.F. destruction wreaked on the Italian air force has created an enormous impression and it is reported that there is a feeling of misgiving among the Italians in Libya who listen to the Cairo broadcasts.

Italian Panic

The normal effect of many pilots not returning from the encounters with the R.A.F. is considerable. The knowledge that companions, regarded as fine pilots, are shot down so rapidly that five were descending by parachute at one time in a recent encounter, is stated to be causing a feeling bordering on panic.

Already British pilots have noticed that the Italians are fighting in a spirit of defeatism and appear to be fighting to save their lives rather than defeat their enemies.

It is thought that Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, may be pausing to consider his chances of pushing into Egypt in the light of the new factor.

Quiet In Desert

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A communique issued at British Headquarters in Cairo states that in the western desert on August 13 a patrol encounter 35 miles inside Italian territory resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy patrol. Otherwise all was quiet.

In the Sudan, after a short engagement in the Gallabat area, the enemy made a hasty withdrawal behind his defences, losing one officer and 32 others ranks.

Our casualties were six.

In Somaliland, August 13 was a quieter day. Enemy attacks on the position at Jugargan were renewed but were on the whole half-hearted and met with very little success.

A column, including armoured fighting vehicles which advanced along the coast road from Zeila, were engaged by our aircraft and gunfire from His Majesty's ships.

In Palestine and Kenya there is nothing to report.

SENNET FRERES

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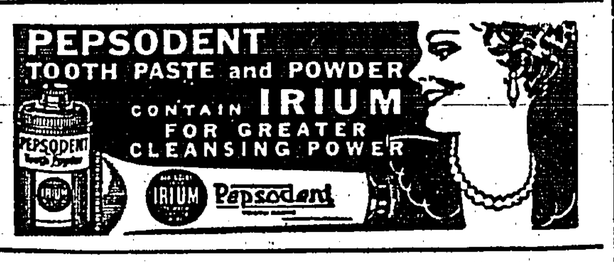
AND GOOD WATCHES

SENNET FRERES



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"WISH ME LUCK"

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Startling German Air Losses

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A more complete check-up shows that on Tuesday the Nazis lost 78 planes for certain. We lost 13 planes, but ten pilots are safe. Seven of them were not even injured.

Some of the 500 German planes were used in waves against Southampton and the Kentish coast. Some got through and dropped bombs on Southampton, but they paid dearly, 22 being destroyed, of which nine were Junkers dive-bombers.

The Germans, it is believed, are prepared to lose large numbers of planes in order to keep the Spitfires and Hurricanes busy while the bombers work more or less unmolested. If this is so the plan is not working well as these figures show.

Toll-Tale Figures

On Sunday the Germans lost 22 bombers and fighter-bombers and 44 fighters. On Monday they lost 30 bombers and fighter-bombers and 32 fighters. On Tuesday they lost 64 bombers and fighter-bombers and 14 fighters.

In other words the R.A.F. are getting the bombers.

It is stated officially in London that the number of German planes probably destroyed or badly damaged in the past two weeks are even greater than the 140 claimed as definitely brought down.

The official claims are conservative although in the present type of fighting it is impossible to stick to the old rule of not claiming a victory unless it is seen by two pilots. It is a point of honour with each R.A.F. pilot not to claim a German plane unless he has seen it break up or crash.

As a result of this the official figures are often less than half those unlikely to return home.

4¾ To 1 Ratio

In the past eight weeks the ratio of German and English losses has been 4¾ to 1. From June 18 to Tuesday last—56 days—the R.A.F. and A.A. batteries shot down 527 enemy planes while the Royal Navy brought down another 16 in British waters around the coast, making a total of 543 planes, or 9½ per day.

During the same period and in the same area the R.A.F. lost 120 planes or roughly two a day. In addition 21 R.A.F. pilots of this number are safe.

The Germans have lost over 500 men killed or captured as against our 99.

Clear-Cut Victory

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An American correspondent who watched the Nazi raids on a south coast town yesterday says that the British fighters definitely drove off the German planes, which he estimated to be about 150.

The sky was filled with whirling planes which looked like flies.

While the fighting was going on bombs sent into the water splashed high from the sea as the Nazis jettisoned their loads.

Other German planes destroyed some barrage-balloons.

Commenting on the fight as a whole the American commentator said that there were no questions about it that the attack was defeated.

Goebbel's Fancy Figures

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Domei).—The record number of times Germany claimed to have destroyed the British Navy in the early days of the war appear likely to be exceeded in magnitude by their claims respecting the R.A.F.

No less than 132 British machines were shot down on Tuesday, if Goebbels is to be believed.

R.A.F. WRECK BIG AIRCRAFT WORKS

FROM PAGE ONE

and the surrounding country was lit for miles by the glow of raging fires.

Hugo Factory Hit

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry news service says that the vast Junkers factory at Dessau which is one of Germany's main centres of aircraft production was heavily damaged during Tuesday night's raid.

The works which are within 60 miles of Berlin and extend over many acres, were systematically bombed for over an hour, and numerous direct hits were scored.

The crew of one aircraft whose bombs fell in line across the main buildings reported that one hit destroyed the main power house and another severely damaged air frame assembly sheds. A large sheet metal shop was also hit and blown up.

Shower Of Debris

Bernburg, a subsidiary Junkers factory 20 miles away, was hit with salvos of high explosives and incendiary bombs which burst into flames within the target area where air frames for dive bombers and troop transports are produced. A line of bombs exploded across the aerodrome and a part of a building struck by a heavy bomb went up in a shower of debris.

Fires and explosions were observed at several munitions and factories bombed. Railway yards were also attacked and bombs were seen to burst on the main line track between Duisberg and Krefeld.

NAZIS RENEW ATTACKS

FROM PAGE ONE

Spitfires were on the job, chasing them out to sea.

(*Domei and United Press messages*)

20 Planes Shot Down

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is now known that 20 German aircraft have been destroyed in to-day's air raids round our coasts, states an Air Ministry communique.

It adds: "Of this number, 17 were shot down by our fighters and three by anti-aircraft fire from the ground.

"One of our pilots, previously reported missing, is safe.

"The number of pilots lost as the result of to-day's action is, therefore, now three."

German Claims

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Domei).—An official German High Command communique claims that German planes yesterday bombed airfields, barracks, fuel depots and grounded planes at Eastchurch, Dettering, Farnborough and other places in England.

Other objectives in the Nazi raids were Bristol, Killingholme, Wallsend, Hartlepool, Bournemouth and Plymouth.

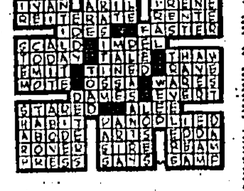
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

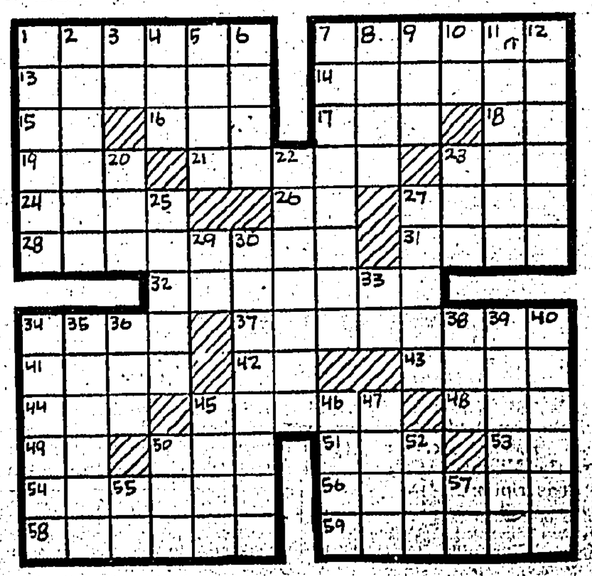
1—Digs
7—Knobby
13—Vegetable
14—Leveled
15—Toward
16—Small horse
17—Barrier in tennis
18—Lithium
19—Stannum
21—Occurring less frequently
23—In addition
24—Send forth
26—Printer's measure
27—Long hairs on animal's neck
28—Commit
31—Pieced out
32—Inconsiderable
34—God of war
37—Fixed upon successor
41—Erase
42—Negative answer
43—Embalm
44—Greek letter
45—Old dance
48—Summit
49—Circumference divided by diameter
50—White linen vestment
51—Legal requirements
53—Perform
54—Small scoop
56—Vacuities
58—Peaceful
59—Lay bare

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



DOWN

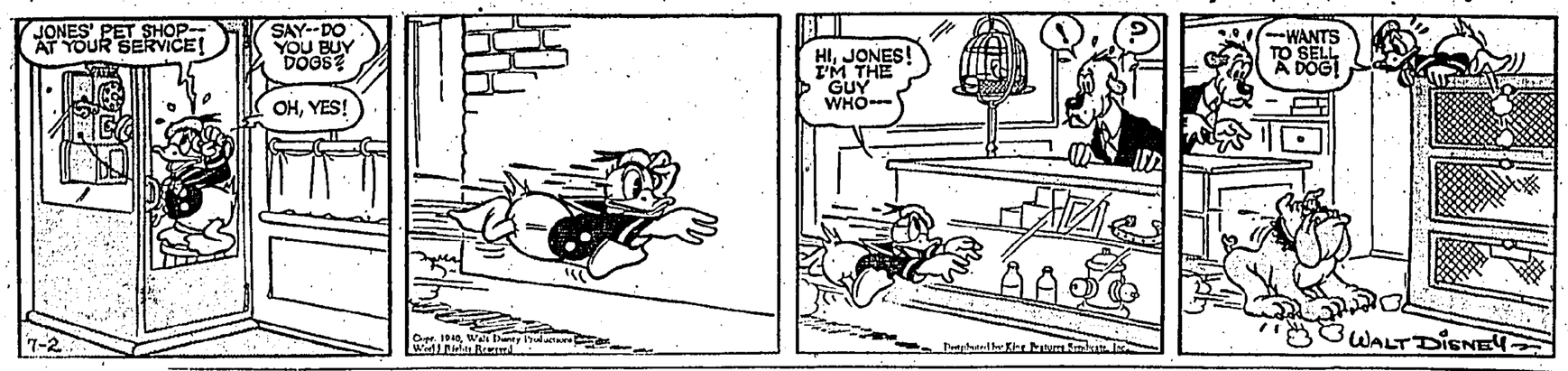
1—Covered with metal coat
2—Headjust timing of engine
3—King of Bashan
4—Nevertheless
5—Turkish magistrate
6—Stiff hair-like part
7—Apartment house
8—On and above
9—Soak flax
10—Upon
11—Goddess of moon
12—Prepared for publication
20—Of no account
23—Pertaining to inner coat of eye
25—Shaggy-coated ruminant of Asia
27—Suitable for singing
29—Depart
30—Submissive
33—Athletic association (abbr.)
34—Experts
35—Go to bed
36—Utmost hyperbole
38—Permit
39—Wore away
40—Unseat from high position
45—Small secluded valley
46—Chemical suffix indicating lactone
47—Piece of glass
50—Inspire fear
52—Pallid
55—Either
57—Thirteenth letter of Greek alphabet



Library, Supreme Court

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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MAGAZINE PAGE

NOW AT LAST THE GLOVES ARE OFF

By Vernon Bartlett

YEARS ago Mussolini made a wise remark to me.

It seldom happened, he said, that a man who started a war was still in power to sign the treaty of peace that ended it.

Throughout the world millions upon millions of people will hope that his statement will apply to him. Hitler has used hypocrisy as a diplomatic weapon with remarkable astuteness. The excuses he has produced for putting peaceful and progressive nations under his "protection", will be a source of suffering and humiliation to the German people for generations to come.

But Mussolini has acted with a cynicism without parallel. One of his spokesmen, Signor Ansaldo—who has successfully forgotten the months he spent exiled on the Lipari islands as a critic of the Duce—pointed out how Italy would come into the war when France was at her weakest.

☆

Month after month, by the meanest set of menaces that you could find in the largest history book, the Duce has weakened the Allied effort without having the courage to risk open Allied hostility. Now he has intervened for two reasons.

One reason is that he believes the Allies will lose the war and he wants his share of the spoils. If Great Britain needed a fresh initiative to destroy this curse of Fascism this fact should give it.

Month after month at the urgent request of authorities who failed to learn the futility of appeasement after Munich, we of the British Press have hesitated to call Mussolini the coward and bully that he is. We have read his bombastic speeches without protest. We have vainly called attention to the way in which war materials poured into Germany through Italian ports.

Now at last the gloves are off. We can tell the truth about this man without in turn being told that it would be unpatriotic to criticise him. The truth is that ever since the war began he and his disagreeable son-in-law have carried out their confidence trick on our diplomats.

While Mussolini played up to Hitler, Ciano played up to the British. If we would be patient and polite, he assured us, Italy would keep out of the war; Goering used to give similar assurances to Sir Neville Henderson, and in both cases the result has, not surprisingly, been the same.

In our desire to avoid offence we may find that we have lost valuable initial advantages. The Negus should at once be sent to the Abyssinian border; the Fleet should at once attack Rhodes; Naples and Genoa should at once be bombed; General Franco should at once be told, in polite but plain language, that we can understand neutrality but cannot tolerate "non-belligerence."

Eighteen years ago on the Piazza Barberini I watched insolent swash-buckling young Fascists making bonfires of the papers and the furniture taken from the offices of their political opponents. They set an example of mean intolerance which has brought war back to the world and misery to millions of people. The Italians yelled themselves hoarse, and must now suffer for their readiness to forget the teachings of men like Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Great Britain and France, struggling for their existence in a war that was none of their own making, cannot afford to make a distinction between the Italian leaders and the Italian people.

One may hope that Italians in this country will be treated with tolerance, for theirs is not the responsibility. But the Italians of Italy must now pay heavily for their hysterical support of Mussolini and his megalomania.

France is desperately hard pressed. Her generals are confident and the courage of her soldiers is beyond praise, but one cannot yet gauge the effect upon her of this stab in the back.

The semi-circle which the Germans are drawing round her capital may compel her Government to leave Paris. But there will probably be in France, as there is in Great Britain, a certain sense of relief that this long-threatened attack has taken place.

☆

Hitler, it was said recently, attacks without warning; Mussolini warns without attacking. Now even that distinction between them has disappeared. They stand together as blatant aggressors from whom we could expect no mercy at all were they to win.

When at last victory is achieved by Allied arms, may these two sinister figures receive punishment commensurate with the sorrow they have caused.

Italy's Position Is Impossible

BY HECTOR BYWATER

ITALY'S position, in the strategic sense, is about as bad as could be conceived. Taking her Navy first, she has ready two battleships of 35,000 tons displacement and two more building, and two converted battleships of nearly 24,000 tons.

She has in addition seven 10,000-ton cruisers, with eight-inch guns, plus a fair number of light cruisers, armed with six-inch guns, numerous destroyers, and well over 100 submarines.

★

These figures do not include the large but unknown number of motor torpedo boats, to which, in my opinion, exaggerated importance is attached in Italy. Last year the Italian Navy could muster 75,000 officers and men, but this number may have been increased since the outbreak of the war.

Strategically Italy's position is impossible, unless first she can force the Suez Canal, and secondly the Straits of Gibraltar. Malta may become a more or less easy prey, but it is well understood that her ultimate fate will depend on the outcome of the war as a whole.

Meanwhile, so far as naval movements are concerned, Italy will find herself bottled up in the east at Port Said and the west of Gibraltar, not to speak of the Dardanelles.

Through these three channels nearly 80 per cent. of her economic structure depends.

What action Turkey may take in the present crisis need not be dwelt on here, but this much may be said: that the temporary fate of Malta and Cyprus may be determined by the events over which Mussolini, obviously against the advice of his naval strategists, has plunged his country.

★

Incidentally, he has placed his newly founded East African empire in pawn, and made the Mediterranean a Mare Clausum in a sense which probably few Italians recognise.

As long as Great Britain maintains a local preponderance over the Italian Navy in the Mediterranean, Italy will be bottled up in that sea, and cut off from her Ethiopian empire.

Quotable Quotes on Force

Force is not a remedy.—John Bright.

Force is not a fearful thing even in a righteous cause.—Schiller.

There is no redemptive power in physical force.—J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Canadian C. C. F. Party, 1939.

Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool.—Italian Proverb.

We accomplish more by prudence than by force.—Tacitus.

He who strikes first admits that his ideas have been given out.—Chinese wisdom.

Force may subdue, but love gains, and he who forgives first wins the laurel.—William Penn.

It is unfortunately true that we still live in a world where force is the only voice which carries conviction and weight with certain groups.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE

By Gertrude Mott

IN Anglo-Saxon "weddian" meant to promise to marry, from "wed," a pledge. The pledge was usually horses, cattle or a ring for the girl's right hand which was put on her left hand after marriage.

The Trousseau

The word "trousseau," the bridal outfit, comes from the old French "trousse," a bundle—the dowry of the bride of olden times from her father to her husband.

The Wedding Ring

Primitive man wove a ring of reeds with which he bound himself to the bride's waist; this he believed her spirit entered his body. Egyptians were the first to make use of the wedding ring. Rings were made variously of iron, steel, brass, wood, rushes, leather, gold and silver.

The Word "Bride"

Bride is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "bryd" the signification of which is to be "carried home," from the custom of the bridegroom carrying a bride to his house.

Why does a Bride wear a Veil?

Various writers contend that covering the bride with a veil showed submission to her husband; others that the veil, which displaced the loose-flying hair, symbolised freedom. Greek and Roman brides were completely covered by a large yellow veil.

The Bridal Bouquet

In France during the fourteenth century the wedding guests skirmished for the bride's garter, which she allowed to hang free so it would be easily seizable. Several centuries later the bride threw her stocking. Finally she came to throw the bridal bouquet, legend having it that the lucky damsel catching it would be the next bride.

Why Throw Old Shoes

Among the Hebrews a man handed over his sandals as evidence of good faith in a bargain or exchange of property. Casting a shoe probably signified her father's transfer of authority over to her husband, the sealing of the bargain in good faith.

Why Throw Rice?

The ancient custom of throwing wheat, later rice, after a married couple symbolises wishes for a fruitful union.

The Word Bridegroom

The word bride with the syllable groom added denotes a newly wedded man. Groom meant a man of the serving class, hence bridegroom signifies the man who waits upon the bride.

The Wedding Cake

The wedding cake originated in the Roman "confarreatio," a marriage form in which the bride and groom ate together a cake which symbolised plenty. Gradually this evolved into the wedding cake which the bride must cut to preserve her prosperity and happiness.

Why is the Gown White?

Because in ancient times white denoted purity. The earliest Romans wore white on sacred days and days of rejoicing.

Why "Something Blue"?

This is an ancient custom of the brides of Israel who wore a blue ribbon in the borders of their fringed robes, blue denoting purity, fidelity and love.

Why the Wedding Breakfast?

Bride-ale ("ale" meaning feast) was the marriage feast. Eating and drinking together was significant of good fellowship, friendliness, and of forming a tie.

The Honeymoon

The honeymoon period is a survival of marriage by capture, when the husband kept his wife hidden to prevent her from being found by relatives. Some claim that the moon, no sooner being full begins to wane, so does wedded love after the "honey-month."

The Bridal Procession

In primitive days the best man was the hardy friend who fought off the girl's pursuing protectors. The bridesmaids' duties were to dress and undress the bride and act as marriage witness. This evolved into the wedding procession.

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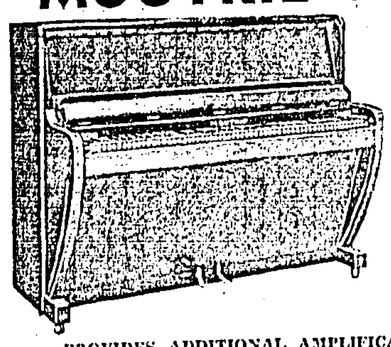

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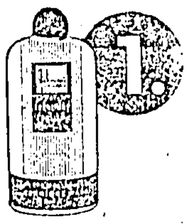

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Thursday, August 15, 1940.

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Japan and Britain

The accumulation of events which recently threatened to result in an open break between Britain and Japan in the Far East has slowed down to a speed which is still above the normal tempo but which gives an opportunity for the responsible ones on either side to pause and readjust themselves realistically to the situation in an attempt to reconcile conflicting interests and to regear the sensitive machine of international co-operation for continued service.

Conversations with persons of different nationality in Hongkong show that there is ready to our hands a jig saw puzzle—of which the Canton River, evacuation, blockade, boycott, arms traffic and espionage arrests are pieces—which the British and the Japanese could, with a little give and take on both sides, assemble harmoniously and to their mutual advantage. It is not heresy to leave the Chungking Government out of such negotiations, since the questions immediately concerned cannot be affected by them—nor will they affect them directly—and they are not matters important enough to shade long term policy between Japan and Britain except favourably by reason of the possibility of future co-operation which such agreement would imply.

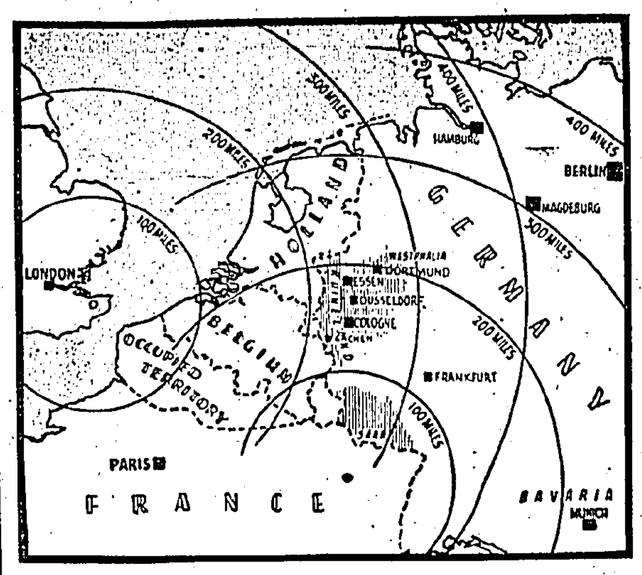
The Canton River agreement, for example, is in dispute. There is a question of pilotage fees and the employment of naval pilots and approved stevedores. The Japanese have thought up some new regulations. But both Britain and Japan are engaged in hostilities; both make new regulations almost every day. Retaliatory measures are a boomerang when both sides are the losers.

While not conceding that the Japanese have been correct or justified in their demands against the British ship in question, we should realistically remember that traffic between the two ports is a highly profitable proposition just now, somebody is losing money without gaining anything more substantial than a reputation for sticking to agreements.

What is vastly more important is that in not patching up this very small affair—small in comparison with the big issues involved elsewhere—a golden chance for collaboration is disappearing. Japanese business men deplore the shortcomings of their own military which has sabotaged many friendly approaches but it seems feasible to suppose that officers of other armies much nearer home than the Japanese are capable of causing "incidents" unless the civilian victim has learned—as foreigners in the Far East are learning—that it pays to avoid the military as much as possible.

It may be that many of the breaches between Japanese and British interests are due to the tendency to transfer anything savouring of an important divergence in policy to Government hands, giving it an official and irrevocable form which discourages spontaneous settlement or friendly and informal discussions.

Whatever the cause of the constant friction between two great Powers in the Far East it is certainly not too late to clear one corner of the vast amphitheatre of war of misunderstandings which deserve no greater name and which can lead to an extension of co-operation further afield without, on our part, betraying a China with whose cause we sympathise and without, on Japan's part, incurring needless enmity in a difficult situation.



GERMANY ALSO IS VULNERABLE

HOW does Germany compare with Britain in the vulnerability of her industries and towns? It is often supposed that Britain is far more vulnerable than Germany. Is this so?

A rough comparison was made recently. It showed that nearly one half of Germany's total industry and nearly 60 per cent. of her heavy and armament industry (which would most interest the bomber) are concentrated within an area no part of which is more than 150 miles from the French frontier. Within half an hour of leaving their grounds our fastest bombers could reach any one of these targets. They could be home again in another half-hour to reload and repeat the "dose."

★

The comparison showed that a penetration of 100 miles into England from the coast (to which distance must be added the sea crossing from grounds in Germany, Belgium or even in captured France, if these last could be maintained against concentrated British "preventive bombing") would cover a little less than half our heavy industry.

It seems, then, that, from this point of view, Germany is virtually as vulnerable as we are. It is a point of view which leaves out of account the superiority of our fighters and defence mechanism.

Not long ago the "Economist" summed up the German position. It showed that within 50 miles (ten minutes flight) from Allied air bases or the coast were concentrated no less than 11 per cent. of Germany's total industrial output, one-tenth of her heavy industries, including armaments, and 12 per cent. of her export industry. A rich target, indeed, for our bombers.

★

Within the 50-mile-from-France belt lie vastly important regions such as the Saar, whose industry is as concentrated as that of London, and the industrial areas of Baden. Within 50 miles from the coast is Hamburg, where 1½ per cent. of Germany's whole industry is crammed into a one-thousandth part of her area.

The 50-100 mile belt contains great chemical, engineering and motor (presumably now armament) works, the destruction of which would embarrass Germany's war effort considerably. In the 100-150 mile belt come the two great industrial areas of the Rhineland and Westphalia which alone account for a quarter of Germany's total industry. They provide nearly one-half her mining output, half the steel and a quarter of the machine and chemical industries. Further south within the same distance are some of the chief industrial cities of Bavaria. In short, summed up the "Economist," 50 per cent. of total industry, 57 per cent. of heavy industry and 57 per cent. of export output are less than one half-hour's flight (150 miles) from the west front.

Since these calculations were made, of course, the invasions of Holland and Belgium, over which we could not fly before, have brought many areas of Germany virtually much closer to British bases.

Since Hitler came to power, it is true, there has been much deliberate decentralisation of industry, especially war industry, and many of her aircraft factories are tucked away in the furthest corners of the Reich. But, as our leaflet and reconnaissance flights have shown, there is no part of Germany which our bombers could not reach. Our pilots, too, after these flights, know their way well about the country. Also, moving industry is a slow job and it is not likely that any large scale transfer from the west has yet taken place.

The Germans themselves realise the vulnerability of their chief cities. I have before me an article written by Lieut. Ernst Rasche, a former German war-pilot. It is entitled "Easy to Bomb Berlin," and he writes:

"The Reich abounds in spots that are weak from a military point of view. . . . Germany cannot defend even with eight or ten thousand machines (if she has so many fighters) its score of great cities the destruction of *any one of which* would be almost tantamount to defeat, since each city plays an important part in the economic organisation of the Reich.

★

"The destruction of Cologne would mean the stoppage of metallurgical transport and of manufactured food supplies for all Western Germany. Munich would represent loss of foodstuffs, wood and pharmaceutical raw materials for all the south. Magdeburg demolished—no more cloth and, most important, derivatives of benzine.

"All the big cities are situated on the edge of the Reich. They can be reached from France in less than an hour. Converging streams of attackers find, moreover, a natural centre at Berlin (now brought much 'nearer' to British air bases by the deneutralisation of the Low Countries), the most visible and most 'bombable' of European capitals.

★

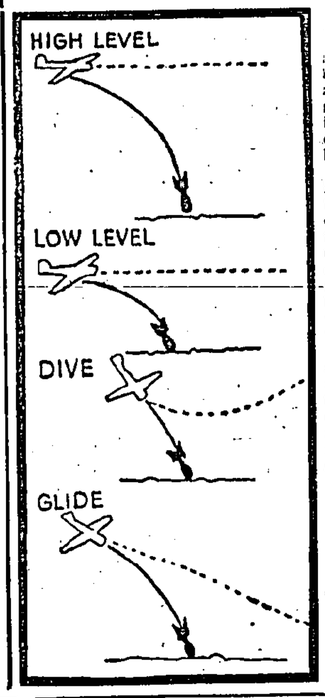
"Extending over twice the area of Paris, with its factories massed together in the East, and its houses in compact blocks, Berlin, as well as being vulnerable from every side, is not built to offer resistance. Possessing few reserves and counting entirely on the continued provision of raw materials if it is to survive, the capital of the Reich could not provide for itself if air attack were to cut off its communications for two or three days. The city is spread out over a wide area, with an immense number of 'nerve centres' without natural defence.

"When we remember that other big cities of the Reich are even easier to reach, we can understand that Germany, more than any other country, has good cause to fear an aerial war."

A. P. Luscombe Whyte

METHODS OF BOMBING

What the Air Ministry's technical bombing terms mean



HIGH-LEVEL BOMBING

The safest but most highly skilled and perhaps least accurate form of bombing employed by raiders. The aircraft approach the target at a great height, make rapid calculations involving speed, wind, temperature, etc., before carefully aiming their bombs.

If they score a direct hit (and it is not easy) the tremendous penetrative power of a heavy bomb dropped from height makes it certain that the destruction will be great. On the other hand, the pilot has to drop his bombs 1½ miles away when flying at, say, 10,000 ft. and at this height a simple miscalculation of wind strength is enough to deflect the bombs 70 or 80 feet.

Under ideal conditions the bomb aimer would like a clear, straight run in of 5 or 6 miles across his target to ensure anything like accuracy. In practice, gunfire and fighters confuse his aim and make it as difficult as possible for him to sight his target.

LOW-LEVEL BOMBING

Very dangerous for the aircraft because they are open to pom-pom, small arms and other fire from the ground as well as running a risk of meeting obstructions such as balloon barrages. Nevertheless, it is an accurate method of bombing which can be very telling if the pilots are determined and retain their nerve. Heaviest calibre bombs are not usually suitable for such attacks owing to the danger of blast damaging the aircraft above.

DIVE BOMBING

The most terrifying form of bombing, but not necessarily the most destructive. The bombers are open to the same and even greater risk than in low-level bombing, but owing to the fact that they dive and aim their aircraft at the target they can usually ensure greater accuracy. Moreover, the bombs fall at an angle which may enable them to cause more superficial damage above ground.

GLIDE BOMBING

The bombers come in at a great height, then switch off their engines to avoid detection and glide towards the target. Essentially a form of high-level bombing except, of course, that the aircraft are losing height all the time.

As between day and night bombing it must be understood that there is a world of difference. Except on a bright night, under a full moon, where shadows are not confusing, it is never so simple to pick out a target by night as by day. Certain objectives, such as bridges, harbours, glinting railway lines, roads, ships at sea, etc. (all of which are known to the R.A.F. as "self-illuminated" targets), show up even by starlight. Other night objectives usually have to be illuminated by parachute flares before the bomb aimer can feel confident of hitting them.

G. E.

FUNNY SIDE UP — By Abner Dean

"I told Suzie about our secret elopement, dear . . . can you get a friend for her, too?"

STRATEGY TEST:

1. Which are the important Greek ports?
2. How far is Greece from (a) Italy (b) Turkey?
3. Has Greece a navy, army, air force?
4. Which are the fortified Italian islands between Turkey and Greece which threaten both Greece and Turkey?
5. Which are the nearest British possessions to Greece?

ANSWERS

1. *Salonika (in which Yugo-Slavia has a free zone), Piraeus, Kavala (in which Bulgaria has a free zone).*
2. *Both Italy (Albania) and Turkey have common frontiers with Greece and are separated by only short distances by sea, e.g. (a) 100 miles, (b) 50 miles.*
3. *Navy: 2 old cruisers, 10 destroyers, 6 submarines. Army: 80,000 regulars, 600,000 war strength. Air Force: about 300 planes.*
4. *The Dodecanese Islands.*
5. *Malta 450 miles; Alexandria 250 miles; Cyprus 200 miles.*

In the event of war in the Mediterranean it is probable that Turkey would ask Greece for access to Greek ports, for these ports would provide bases for the Turkish and Allied navies, and a base such as Salonika would provide a first-class jumping-off point for striking through to S.E. Germany.

COMMONS AND LORDS DEBATE INDIA

SKILFUL SPEECH BY THE HON. MR. L. S. AMERY

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Initiating the debate on India in the House of Commons to-night, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India and Burma, spoke on the background of the political controversy in India and the deadlock which had led up to the recent statement by the Viceroy.

He said the Government of India Act represented a remarkable feat of constructive statesmanship on the part of Parliament. So far as the provincial part of the Act was concerned, it came into operation and was still being worked successfully in four out of the 11 provinces of India.

It was temporarily suspended in the others even through purely extraneous causes.

Delays had afforded occasion for development of the volume of adverse criticism and opposition, in the face of which their enforcement could no longer serve the purpose for which they were originally intended.

This opposition came from different quarters in India and was based on opposite reasons.

Constitutional Deadlock

The constitutional deadlock in India was not one between His Majesty's Government and concentrated Indian opinion. His Majesty's Government was only one of the parties concerned.

Mr. Amery then proceeded to describe these parties and declared that the Indian National Congress had built up a remarkable political organisation. He said that Congress was by far the most efficient political machine in India, of which they were justly proud. They had striven to make it national and all embracing.

If they had succeeded and Congress could speak for all elements of Indian national life, then however advanced their demands, the problem might have been very different and in many respects far easier than it was to-day.

"Their claim to speak for India is utterly denied by very important governments in India's complex national life. These other elements assert their right to be regarded not as mere numerical minorities but as constituent factors in any future Indian policy, entitled to be treated as such in any discussion for establishing India's future constitution.

Moslem Claims

"Foremost among these stand the great Moslem community of 90,000,000 strong and constituting the majority of both north-western and north-eastern India but scattered as a minority over the whole subcontinent.

"There is also the group of scheduled castes who feel that as a community they stand outside the main Hindu body, which is representative of Congress.

"The Indian Princes constitute another group of entities."

But underlying all that, continued Mr. Amery, there was unity. In no respect had the essential unity of India's outlook been shown more clearly than in the attitude of all parties of the communities since the war began.

Viceroy's Initiative

It was in this atmosphere that the Viceroy felt that the moment had come for an initiative which should enlist all elements of political effort and leadership behind India's war effort and also make a beginning in breaking down the deadlock and so pave the way towards an early achievement of that goal of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which the Viceroy had said was the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and the British Parliament.

The immediate offer contained in the Viceroy's statement was that of an extension of his council so as to include the leading members of all political parties as well as the establishment of a wider War Advisory Council on an All-Indian basis, associating on the conduct of the war representatives of Indian states and representatives of national life in India as a whole.

The Viceroy's offer presented to the Indian leaders an opportunity of taking immediate, effective and an important part in the Government of India and bringing their influence to bear on the conduct of the war without prejudice to their several political positions. They would have committed themselves to nothing except to work together in the present emergency for the good of India and for the common cause in which they all believed.

Mr. Amery's Hope

"I still hope that they will all be willing to take their part in spite of the discouraging attitude shown in Congress quarters. If that should unfortunately not prove to be the case, Lord Linlithgow will, of course, still go ahead, prepared to work with those who will work with him and each other."

The Viceroy's immediate offer was the paving of the way towards speedier attainment of the goal of Dominions Status. It was not, as was so often suggested, an inferior of dependent status.

Many independent nations were not free to live their lives as they wanted. They were over-run or dismembered by more powerful neighbours. "We in the British Commonwealth enjoy security, prosperity, friendship and enhanced dignity in the eyes of the world, which is the result of our free and equal association. There is no higher status in the world than that and that is the status we have declared to be the goal of our policy in India."

In every case in the Dominions, there had been an antecedent agreement between the main racial elements—British and French in Canada, and British and Boer, for instance, in South Africa.

The proudest day in Britain's history would be the day when they see India joining as a free and willing partner in the brotherhood of the British peoples.

Reply To Debate

Replying to the debate, Mr. Amery said that new members of the proposed enlarged Executive Council would be on an equal footing with the present members and would hold definite portfolios.

The functions of the War Advisory Council would be to collaborate India's experience and special knowledge in order to advise the Government on the development and stimulation of the war effort.

He believed that both Britain and India would contribute to the joint efforts in order that there might emerge something of which both Britons and Indians alike could be proud for generations to come.

The House then rose.

Lords Debate

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Devonshire said he did not think it was possible to go on with the framing of a constitution under war conditions but they could go a long way towards preliminary building.

The collapse of France had brought home to every Indian that realisation of his hopes of freedom depended upon the defeat of the common enemy. All indications showed that there would be a widespread response to the Governor-General's proposal for full co-operation on a provisional basis.

"It represents, of course, a mainly provisional settlement and it cannot in the nature of things be more than that for two reasons.

"Firstly, I don't think it is really possible to scrap and rebuild the constitution of a great country in the middle of a war, and secondly, no further steps can be taken towards self-government in India except as the result and on the basis of Indian agreement."

AIR RAIDS SLACKEN

Nazis Retire To Lick Wounds

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique states that enemy activity has been much less pronounced to-day.

An attack was made this morning on barrage balloons at Dover and a lightship was bombed.

An unsuccessful attack was also made on an aerodrome in Kent, where two enemy dive-bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

Air Force fighters also engaged the enemy at several points and inflicted casualties.

Scattered Attacks

This afternoon scattered attacks were made on several districts in the south-east and south-west. At Southampton high explosive bombs caused slight damage to a stationary train and injured several people.

At Hastings a house was demolished by high explosive bombs and a number of people were injured, several fatally.

Air Force fighters were constantly in action.

According to reports so far received, 15 enemy aircraft have been destroyed by Air Force fighters during the day.

Four of our fighters are missing.

Probable Nazi Losses

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It was emphasised in London to-day that the Air Ministry return of enemy aircraft losses in raids is made on a very conservative basis.

If the number probably destroyed or damaged is taken into account, says "Reuter's" correspondent, the German losses on Monday and Tuesday would exceed double the 140 officially claimed as definitely destroyed.

"Probably destroyed" aircraft mean those which, it is confidently thought, could not possibly have struggled back across the Channel.

MR. CUDAHY AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Mr. John Cudahy, U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, visited the White House to-day and saw President Roosevelt.

Afterwards Mr. Cudahy said he was authorised to tell the Press that he had not received a rebuke from the President and that there was no question of his resigning.

He added that President Roosevelt said that the action of the State Department in disavowing his London interview was not intended as a rebuke.

R.A.F. Extend Their Operations

Cross Alps To Bomb Italian Factories

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Details of last night's raids on Italy are given by the Air Ministry news service which states that two of Italy's most vital aircraft works, namely the Caproni factory at Milan and the Fiat plant at Turin, were seriously damaged.

The raiders left behind blazing and smashed factories, and one pilot, as he recrossed the Alps, could see a dull glare from the Caproni Works miles behind him.

The bombers flew some 1,600 miles, twice crossing the Alps and having to climb as high as three miles to clear the mountains.

Several Direct Hits

One pilot over the Fiat Works scored several direct hits which were followed by a fierce blaze and two large explosions.

Another pilot scored direct hits with incendiary bombs on buildings, causing fires while a heavy bomb struck the other end of the works.

A third pilot scored further hits with heavy bombs, starting more fires.

A pilot arriving later dropped more high explosive and incendiary bombs, increasing the blazing area.

Nearly all the raiders scored hits.

Railway Bombed

Rail sidings west of the aircraft works were also hit and a road and railway junction south of Turin was attacked. One plane straddled the junction with two sticks of heavy bombs and tore up the railway lines with a direct hit.

All the pilots reported seeing bursts on the Caproni parent works at Milan. A salvo of incendiary bombs fell in a line right down the length of the buildings, and as heavy bombs followed, there was a series of large explosions.

Other high explosives fell across the hangars of an aerodrome adjoining the works and on slipways of a seaplane station.

Many fires quickly broke out all over the target area. The defences were apparently taken completely by surprise and A.A. fire was scanty and ineffective.

Raids On Germany

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique says that last night in addition to raids on Italy, strong forces of R.A.F. bombers attacked Junkers aircraft factories at Dessau and Bernburg (north of Leipzig), munition factories at Lunen and Grevenbroich, various military objectives in the Ruhr and 14 aerodromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France.

One of our aircraft is missing.

Dastardly Attack On Lightship

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A later message referring to the German air attack on a lightship in the Channel says that each raider dropped two bombs, one of which struck the lightship astern, killing two of the crew and wounding others who escaped in a boat before the ship sank.

A flight of Hurricanes streaked across the sky and one overtook and pounced on the tail of a bomber which went spinning into the sea riddled with machine-gun bullets. Others escaped over France.

The lightship survivors were rescued.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively stated that during July Britain seized 45,300 tons of contraband, of which 34,600 tons were taken from neutral ships and 10,700 from Italian ships.

FATEFUL BATTLE

U.S. Eyes On Great Air Contest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Domestic issues are taking a back seat as Washington watches the fateful battle of the English Channel, for it is widely realised that its results may be fateful also for America.

On every hand, the hope is expressed that the R.A.F. may continue to prove its mettle.

The "Washington Post" declares that the stakes in the battle are of incalculable magnitude, but if Britain triumphs, the blight which for years has been spreading over the world, will be arrested.

Fate Of All Free Peoples

The newspaper's political correspondent says that on the battle depends not only the fate of the British Empire but the fate of all free peoples.

He deplores the fact that while the last two months have given Britain an opportunity to improve her defences, they have also been of value to Germany in the United States, where those who once spoke of a "phoney" war now talk of "phoney" fears.

The result is that American eagerness to help Britain is beginning to "will under the wind of irresolution."

The "Baltimore Sun" says that clearly the war is moving to some new frightful climax and adds that Germany is preparing some new main stroke, the fate of which will not be known until it "encounters the determined resistance of a resolute people."

Mounting Anxiety

With the mounting anxiety caused by the opening of the blitzkrieg, some circles here think that President Roosevelt may shortly take action concerning the sale of destroyers to England.

Soundings on the subject are reported to have already been made in Congress on his behalf.

Livelihood For "Free" Frenchmen

Mr. Butler Reveals Condition

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked in the House of Commons to-day what steps were being taken to enable French refugee sailors of the Mercantile Marine and fishermen, who were now in this country, to secure a livelihood and to assist in the Allied cause.

Mr. Butler said that arrangements were made for those French sailors who were willing to continue to serve in their own ships to do so, sailing under the British and French flags, receiving the same pay and working in the same conditions as British seamen.

Repatriation

Many had accepted those conditions though others had wanted to return to France and were now awaiting repatriation.

Every effort had been made to enable the French fishermen now in this country to go to sea and fish from their own vessels, thus contributing to the nation's supplies of food.

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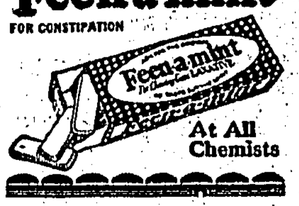

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RELAY MARK BETTERED

Lo Yuk Wing Shines In Triangular Meeting

(By "Ripple")

Apart from the fact that they both shared honours in the second Triangular Aquatic Tournament staged at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. pitch at North Point yesterday evening, the Chinese "Y" and the Chinese Bathing Club unofficially broke the existing China National record for the 200 metres relay of 2 mins. 1 1/10 secs. The Chinese "Y" won the event in the new time of 2 mins. 0 2/5 sec., while the C.B.C. was 1/5 sec. behind in 2 mins. 0 3/5 sec.

Lo Yuk-wing ("Y"), was again prominent, winning the 100 metres free style for men, and helped to make possible the new record. Miss Lee Po-luen (S.C.A.A.), of whom much has been heard of easily won the Women's 400 metres, winning from her only rival, Miss Yeung King-yuk ("Y"), by about 30 metres.

Lo Yuk-wing ("Y"), started off nicely in the Men's 100 metres free style, and soon sprang into a lead of half a body's length. He was only able to increase ever so slightly on this lead throughout the entire distance and won by about 5 metres.

Wan Lui-man (C.B.C.), kept even with Yeung Cheong-wah (S.C.A.A.), but at the third length made a bad turning and Wan sprang into a slight lead. The struggle on the final lap was worthy of the crowd's applause, but the slight lead gained by Wan proved beyond Yeung and he had to be content with third place.

Ching Man-huen ("Y"), the youthful swimmer who has already won honours in the first Tournament, again showed himself as the best among the juniors and lifted the 100 metres free style for "B" class swimmers from Lee Pak-hay (S.C.A.A.) and Lau Woo (C.B.A.), who finished second and third, in the good time of 1 mins. 15⅘ secs.

MISS LEE WINS AGAIN

MISS Lee Po-luen (S.C.A.A.), who was expected to break the existing record over the 400 metres, started at a cracking pace and soon left her only opponent in this event, Miss Yeung King-yuk ("Y"), behind. However, not encountering the slightest opposition, she slowed down tremendously and practically swam her own race.

In the Women's 100 metres breast stroke "B" class, the Misses Ho Wai-tak and Ho Wai-hun (C.B.C.), battled for premier honours. Miss Ho Wai-tak captured the title after an exciting race from her sister in the time of 2 mins. 14 secs.

In the 200 metres relay for men, Lo Yuk-wing ("Y"), swam first string and established a slight lead on Wong Yat-hung (C.B.A.) and Yeung Cheung-wah (S.C.A.A.). This slight lead was maintained by the other members of his team, rather perilously.

—Excitement—reached—fever—pitch when Wong Sau-sang swimming anchor for Chinese Bathing Club, swam a very fast 25 metres and appeared to be gaining on Chan Wing-kai ("Y"). Chiu Pui-nan (S.C.A.A.) was not far behind trying to overtake the leaders.

Wong Sau-sang made a bad turning on the lap back and slackened, but even then it was touch and go as Chan swam a slightly irregular course and managed to be a touch ahead of Wong at the finish.

S.C.A.A. SHARE 2 GOALS WITH "Y"

THE Tournament concluded with a water polo match between South China Athletic Association and Chinese Y.M.C.A. in which either side scored once in the first half.

For the Y.M.C.A., So Pak-fai in goal played a very safe game and saved from Yeung Cheung-wah and Leung Chan-wah, both dangerous forwards of South China, who kept up a continuous barrage of the "Y" goal. Leung was successful with one of his shots to draw first blood for South China.

Suong Yiu-tak ("Y"), replied soon after with a nice shot and the game waxed fast and furious till half time arrived.

Despite a blank score the second half had many moments of excitement when either side attacked and looked like scoring.

Following are the results:—

RESULTS

Teams:

Y.M.C.A.—So Pak-fai, Yeung Yuk-wan, Sung Yiu-tak, Kwok Ching-hung, Chan Kam-ful, Cheung Chee-heung, Chan Kwok-kwan.

South China.—Ng Wai-chei, Kwok Chui, Lee Kei-yeung, H. de Sa, Kum Yan-leung, H. Winglee, Lionel Lowe.

Results:

100 metres (A Class).—1, Lo Yuk-wing (Y.M.C.A.); 2, Yeung Cheung-wah (S.C.); 3, Wan Lui-man (C.B.C.). Time: 69 4/5. **B Class.**—1, Ching Man-huen (Y.M.C.A.); 2, Lee Pak-hi (S.C.); 3, Lau Wo (S.C.) Time: 74 4/5.

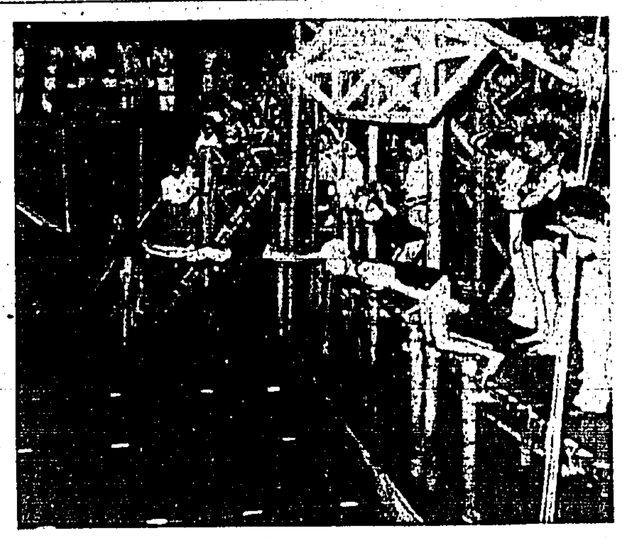
Boys' 100 metres breast-stroke.—1, Yeung Ting-bong (S.C.); 2, Lau Man-shu (C.B.C.); 3, Lai Sun-ming (S.C.). Time: 1.58 2/5. **Girls.**—1, Ho Wai-tak (C.B.C.); 2, Ho Wai-hang (C.B.C.). Time: 2 mins. 14 secs.

Girls' 400 metres.—1, Miss Lee Po-luen; 2, Miss Yeung Kin-yuk. Time: 7.39.

200 metres relay.—1, Y.M.C.A. (Lo Yuk-wing, Cheung Chee-heung, Chan Ping-hong, Chan Wing-kai) 2.00 2/5; 2, C.B.C. (Wong Yat-hung, Kwok Fung-sun, Au Kwok-kei, Wong Sau-san) 2.00 3/5; 3, S.C. (Yeung Cheung-wah, Kwok Hon-ming, Au Leung-wah, Chu Pui-kan).

Girls' 50 metres (B Class).—1, Shiu Kwei-yin (Y.M.C.A.); 2, Ho Wai-man (S.C.); 3, Nam-Shuet-yee (S.C.). Time: 47 4/5. **A Class.**—1, Lee Cheuk-wah (S.C.) 2, Ho Wai-king (C.B.C.); 3, Chan Mei-chong (Y.M.C.A.) Time: 40.

TRIANGULAR AQUATICS



A fine action shot of the start of one of the men's events at last night's triangular swimming gala between Chinese Y.M.C.A., South China Athletic Association and Chinese Bathing Club, held at North Point (Ming Yuen).

V.R.C. Intra-Club Aquatics

Youngsters Show Good Form In Diving

Last night's intra-club swimming gala at the Victoria Recreation Club was featured by an excellent display of Diving. H. Ribeiro won with a plain dive, back and one-and-a-half-somersault which gained him 34.6 points. F. G. Ainsley missed a full gainer and this spoilt his chance. L. Roza Pereira, champion, showed good form in exhibition dives.

A mixed relay for four teams of nine, was won by Miss J. Anderson's team. Results:

50 yards backstroke.—1, J. Gosano; 2, F. A. Noronha; 3, A. K. Rumjahn. Time 38.1.

Women's 50 yards.—1, C. Guterres; 2 I. Lopes and J. Anderson. Time 35.1.

Boy's 50 yards.—1, R. Souza; 2, G. Yvanovich; 3, L. Remedios. Time 37.2.

Women's 50 yards (Class B).—1, M. Chon; 2, Y. Yolle; 3, M. Campos. Time 39.

100 yards (Class A).—1, C. Silva Netto; 2, L. M. Remedios; 3, A. J. Hussain. Time 63.

50 yards (Class B).—1, J. Gosano; 2, A. H. Azedo; 3, J. Soares. Time 29.1.

50 yards breast-stroke (butterfly).—1, A. K. Rumjahn; 2, C. Marcal; 3, L. M. Remedios. Time 32.4.

Diving (scaled handicap).—1, H. Ribeiro (35.0); 2, A. A. Guterres (31.6); 3, C. M. Rozario, (30.0).

Women's 100 yards (Class A).—C. Gutterres; 2, J. Anderson; 3, I. Lopes. Time 80.2.

100 yards (Class B).—1, J. A. Marques; 2, F. M. Castro; 3, J. A. Soares. Time 67.1.

Boys 100 yards.—1, L. Remedios; 2, J. Gomes; 3, G. Yvanovich. Time 81.

50 yards (Class A).—1, L. M. Remedios; 2, Luiz M. Remedios; 3, A. J. Hussain. Time 27.3.

Football Reorganised In France

CLERMONT-FERRAND, Aug. 6 (Havas).—The heads of the French football federation, who have remained in Paris, are now endeavouring to reorganize the activities of the game, writes the "Paris Soir" to-day. They will shortly come into contact with the Government officials in Vichy for agreements on their proposals.

Two championships will be organized, one for the clubs situated in the occupied zone and the other for those in the southern unoccupied zone. No date has been fixed yet for the championships, the "Paris Soir" concludes.

LEAGUE TENNIS

Chinese R. C. Beat Recreio In "A" Division

In the "A" Division of the tennis League yesterday Chinese Recreation Club beat Recreio-by 6½ sets to 2½. Scores were:

W. P. Tsui and W. C. Hung beat A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios 6-3; beat W. A. Reed and F. J. Remedios 6-1; lost to A. V. Remedios and J. Gonsalves 4-6.

Y. P. Tsui and P. Kong beat Gosano and Remedios 6-2; beat Reed and Remedios 6-1; drew with Remedios and Gonsalves 6-6.

W. T. Lee and D. C. Luk beat Gosano and Remedios 6-3; beat Reed and Remedios 6-4; lost to Remedios and Gonsalves 3-6.

"C" DIVISION GAMES

Chinese Recreation Club. beat Police by 8½-½ in the C Division of the League. Scores:

M. K. Yew and P. C. Leung beat B. C. Fay and C. Pile 6-4; beat A. R. Major and W. Morrison 6-1; beat W. Howlett and B. G. Baker 6-3.

F. K. Lau and Wei Chung beat Fay and Pile 6-3; drew with Major and Morrison 6-6; beat Howlett and Baker 6-2.

W. K. Ma and O. L. Pang beat Fay and Pile 6-3; beat Major and Morrison 6-1; beat Howlett and Baker 6-2.

RECREIO A v. RECREIO B

Recreio "A" beat Recreio "B" by nine clear sets.

R. A. Marques and A. E. Noronha beat V. A. Yvanovich and P. P. Botelho 6-3; beat N. Beltrao and A. M. Alves 6-1; beat C. A. Marques and P. M. F. Rozario 6-1.

A. M. Silva and J. C. Fonseca beat Yvanovich and Botelho 6-2; beat Beltrao and Alves 6-1; beat Marques and Rozario 6-0.

H. A. Noronha and G. A. Noronha beat Yvanovich and Botelho 6-0; beat Beltrao and Alves 6-2; beat Marques and Rozario 6-3.

KOWLOON TONG v. KOWLOON

Kowloon Tong beat Kowloon bricket Club by 7 sets to 2.

Kowloon Tong beat Kowloon Cricket Club by 7 sets to 2.

E. Lee and N. F. Lee beat R. Lee and A. Zulauf 7-5; drew with Llewelyn and H. C. Fisher 6-6; beat K. Brock and D. Hung 6-2.

F. Chen and D. Kwok drew with Lee and Zulauf. 6-6; lost to Llewelyn and Fisher 3-6; beat Brock and Hung 6-4.

D. Chan and F. K. Yee beat Lee and Zulauf 6-2; beat Llewelyn and Fisher 7-5; beat Brock and Hung 6-3.

NEW FOOTBALL RULING CARRIED AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING

Despite opposition from the Police, Hongkong Area (Army) Sports Board and Royal Scots, a proposal that the referee be the sole judge of whether a ground were playable, was carried by a six to five vote at the monthly meeting of the Hongkong Football Association yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Gulmgam, representing the Third Division, said last season there had been several complaints at the cancellation of games owing to the state of the ground, and submitted that the referee be the sole judge of whether a ground were playable.

As there was no ruling on the point, Mr. Wong Ka-tsun, Chairman, suggested that a rule be inserted in the Association's handbook.

LEAGUE FIXTURES

The draw for the first round of the league on September 21 resulted.

FIRST DIVISION

Police	v.	Navy
Royal Scots	v.	South China
Kowloon	v.	St. Joseph's
Club	v.	Kwong Wah
Sing Tao	v.	Eastern

Middlesex a bye.

SECOND DIVISION

Middlesex	v.	Kit Chee
Police	v.	Ordnance
Royal Scots	v.	South China
Kowloon	v.	R.A.S.C.,
Club	v.	Kwong Wah
Sing Tao	v.	Eastern
30th. R.A.	v.	Engineers.

THIRD DIVISION

Air Force	v.	Signals
International	v.	35th. R.A.,
36th. R.A.	v.	A.S.A.
12th. R.A.	v.	7th. A.A.,
20th. R.A.	v.	Engineers
R.A.M.C.	v.	24th. R.A.,
Shell	v.	R.A.S.C.

Bowlsters Lose

At Austin Road yesterday, Kowloon Bowling Green Club beat the Government House Bowlsters by 73 shots to 60. Scores:

J. E. Henson, K. C. Hamilton, L. A. Jordan, J. McKelvie beat W. L. Walker, N. L. Smith, I. Newton, J. Denkin 27-15.

H. C. Spong, A. Nissim, H. Rose, J. Fraser lost to W. A. Cornell, Sir Atholl Macgregor, J. T. Smalley, H. H. Pegg 20-27.

H. C. Bicknell, S. C. Walker, G. H. Sherriff, W. S. Drake beat J. A. Fraser, F. Flippance, J. Smith, S. H. Dodwell 26-18.

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FINAL
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"Also—INDOOR GAMES, Etc.

DRESS SHIRTS (ROCOLA)	$2.50 only
KHAKI SHIRTS	.95 "
SPORTS SHIRTS	.60 "
SHORT PANTS	.40 "
FELT HATS	$2.50 to $6 ea.

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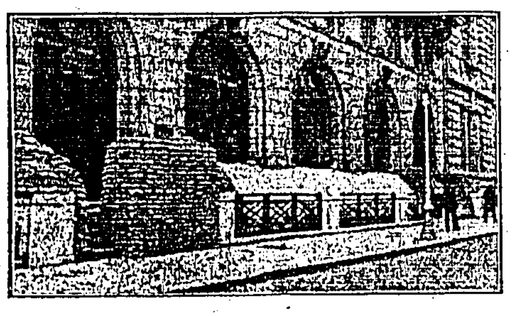
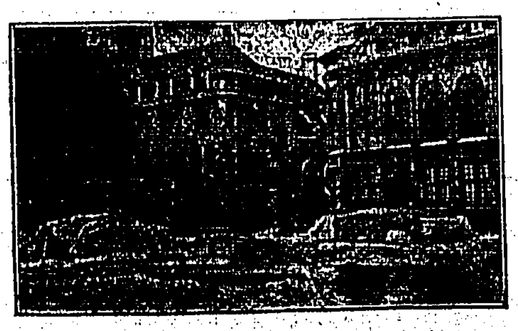


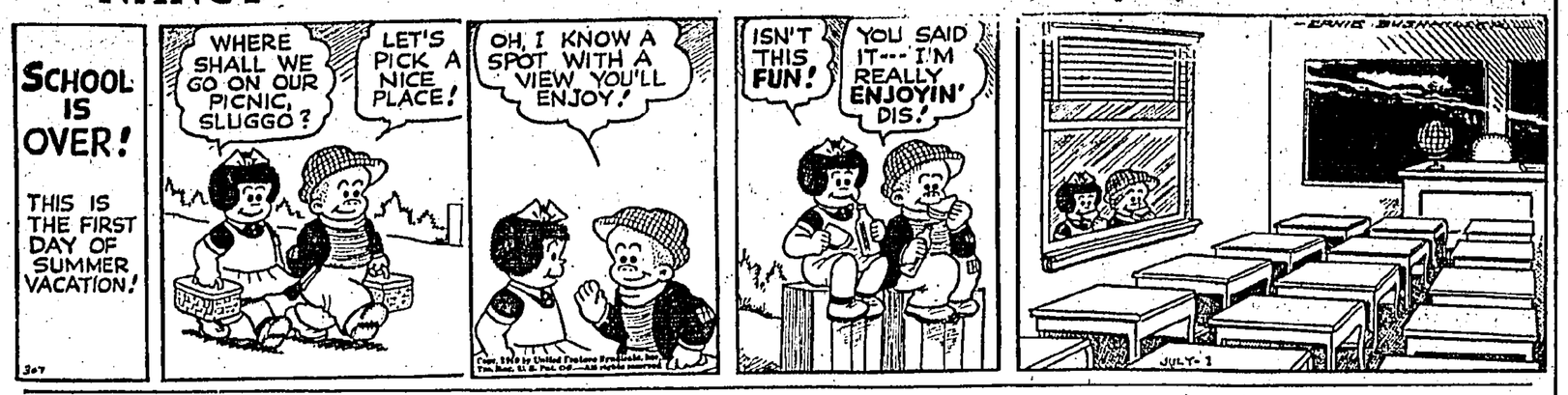
The protection of sandbagging partially completed on a Council Building in London.



Protecting stocks of sandbags with Sisalkraft. Photos by kind permission of the Middlesex County Council.

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



FRENCH COLONIES TORN OVER POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Information continues to reach London from the French colonies in Africa suggesting an atmosphere of uncertainty inthose territories.

In the French Cameroons, for instance, there is said to be a strong party in favour of supporting the Free French Volunteers under General Charles de Gaulle, while in Madagascar the official tendency is to support the Vichy Government.

This tendency is tempered, however, by a widely-expressed desire that Madagascar should continue to trade with British territories.

Belgian Congo Friendly

A new Governor-General has been appointed by the Vichy Government. This official was formerly in Dakar and his attitude towards the new French Government is stated to be not very clear.

Reports from the Belgian Congo show that the Government there continues to be very friendly to the Allied cause. It is understood that the considerable copper fields there are continuing their export and that close economic contact with the territory is being fully maintained.

Another Day Of National Prayer

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is announced that it is the desire of the King that Sunday, September 8, the first Sunday after the anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a day of national prayer.

NO MORE CREAM TO BE SOLD

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Food announces that the sale of all kinds of cream will be prohibited from October 1.

The object is conserving liquid milk supplies to use them for the manufacture of essential dairy products.

The milk saved, amounting to approximately 70,000,000 gallons in a normal year, will be diverted to other purposes.

Nazis Won't Admit They Were Guns

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Authoritative German quarters refuse to confirm or deny reports that long-range guns set up in France were used to bombard a town on the south coast of England on Tuesday.

French Statement On Indo-China

LYON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A radio broadcast was made to-night apparently with the intention of reassuring Frenchmen about the situation in Indo-China.

The announcer, quoting a despatch from Hanoi said that Admiral Decoux, the Governor-General had made all arrangements in agreement with the French Government to deal with any deterioration in the position in Indo-China.

Shotguns Roll In

Mr. Richard Law, Financial Secretary to the War Office, said, in the House of Commons that there had been a good response to the recent appeal for shotguns and rifles.

It was not considered an appeal for pistols and revolvers would be likely to bring in many weapons suitable for Army requirements.

RADIO

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Flute and Bass Recital From the Studio

Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c.'s, and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.'s per second.

H.K.T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Variety with Gracie Fields, Michael Moore and Others.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Charlie Kunz at the Piano.

1.13 Hawaiian Selections.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 An hour of Variety.

7.0 Closing local Stock Quotations.

7.02 Excerpts from Noel Coward's Shows.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 A Short Mozart Programme.

Adagio and Fugue in C Minor, The Adolf Busch Chamber Players; Overture "La Finta Giardiniera," Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter.

8.15 Studio—Concert by Walter H. D. Yeh (Flute) and Mr. Y. K. Sze (Bass) with John Smith at the Piano.

1. Concerto No. 2 in D Major (Mozart), 1st Movement: Allegro Aperto, Walter Yeh (Flute) with Piano; 2. (a) Si, Tra I Ceppi (from "Berenice"—Handel, (b) Il Lacerato Spirito (from "Simone Boccanegra"—Verdi), Y. K. Sze (Bass) with Piano; 3. Polka Caprice (Terschak), Walter Yeh (Flute) with Piano; 4. Song of the Volga Boatmen (Trad.-arr. Chaliapine), Y. K. Sze (Bass) with Piano.

8.45 Studio—Local Newsletter.

9.0 London Relay—The News and Topical Talks.

9.45 "Singers on Parade."

Sam Costa, Helen Clare, Paula Green, George Barclay, Pat Hyde, Al Bowlly, Marjorie Stedeford, Jack Plant, Dinah Miller, Dan Donovan, Alice Mann and Jack Cooper accompanied by Felix Mendelssohn and His Orchestra.

10.00 An Hour of Dance Music.

11.0 Close down.

Nazis Hurting Italian Trade

Undercutting Methods In The Balkans

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Italians in Yugo-Slavia are expressing concern at the way Germany is cutting them out of the trade markets.

Yugo-Slavia had agreed to supply Italy with 1,500 tons of copper a month, but has now been forced to promise this to Germany.

Slovakia under Nazi guidance is undercutting Italy in the Yugo-Slav markets by offering certain merchandise at 47 dinars as against 67 dinars which is Italy's lowest price.

Germany, the same Italian circles complain, never consults Italy on any economic measures she takes in the Balkans, although she is bound to do so under the 1935 agreement.

Some Italian circles openly state that if Germany wins this war she will turn Italy into an agricultural country just as she is planning to do with France.

U.S. And British Blockade

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government had received no communication from the Government of the United States with regard to the letting of food supplies through the blockade to the unoccupied part of France.

At the same time, the House might take it that the Government were in close touch with the United States Government on matters such as the one mentioned.

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LIVERPOOL via Cape Town.
Kasima Maru ..... About 25th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.
Kamo Maru ..... Wednesday, 28th Aug.

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KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Hakusan Maru ..... Wednesday, 14th Aug.
Atuta Maru ..... Thursday, 22nd Aug.
Haruna Maru ..... Saturday, 24th Aug.

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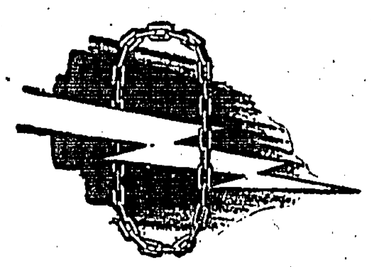

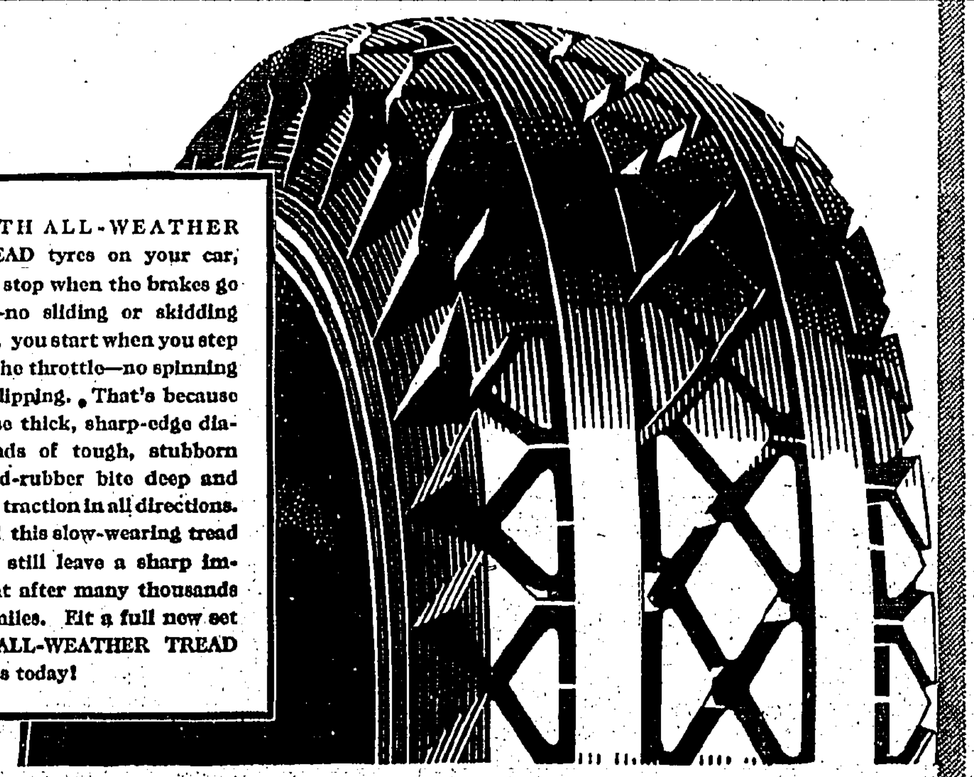

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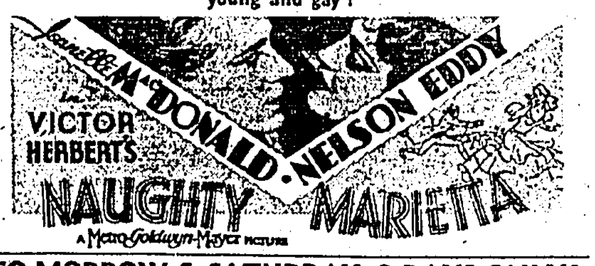

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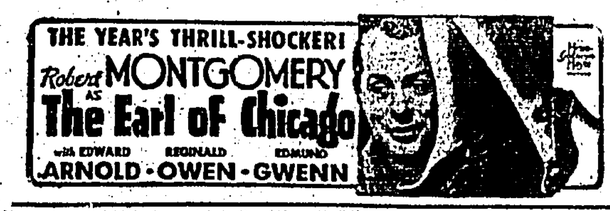

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OFFICER DETAINED IN TOWER

Alleged Breaches Of Discipline

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A question concerning the detention of a British officer in the Tower of London was addressed to the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons to-day.

The Minister was asked why Major A. D. Wintle, M.C., of the Royal Dragoons, was confined to the Tower of London on June 22 but no charge was preferred against him until August 7.

Civil Offence

Replying, the Under-Secretary for War, Sir Edward Grigg, said that instructions were sent from the War Office to the Western Command on June 20 that Major Wintle must be placed under close arrest and charged under Section 41 of the Army Act with committing a civil offence—assault.

He was arrested on June 21 and was informed that he was charged with committing a civil offence. He was brought to London and was informed on June 23 that the civil charge would be one of assaults.

New Charges

As the result of investigations, the Judge Advocate General Department advised that certain new charges should be added. This involved the collection of statements from other officers which took a little time.

Sir Edward Grigg said Major Wintle was furnished with the complete charge sheet and an abstract of the evidence on August 7, and a Court Martial was provisionally summoned for August 12.

On August 9 it was postponed to August 19 and later to August 26 on Major Wintle's request.

The new charges were conducive to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sir Edward Grigg continued: "I may add that Major Wintle's personal courage has never been in question. The charges are related entirely to discipline."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Donations to S. C. M. Post War Fund

A total of $1,303,805.22 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post Ltd.

Latest subscriptions:

"From Mixed Donations"	24.50
"Stamps"	6
Chinese Timber Dealers' Association per Chinese Chamber of Commerce	200

Desert Warfare

Half-Hearted Attacks By Italians

Latest Communique

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—General headquarters at Cairo in a communique issued to-day said that the Italians last Tuesday made "half-hearted" attacks at Jurargan on the Somaliland frontier with "very little success."

Regarding operations in the western desert, the communique said: "A patrol encounter 35 miles inside Italian territory resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy patrols."

Nairobi Report

NAIROBI, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A communique issued to-day states that during the last three days our aircraft have been carrying out a normal reconnaissance. There has been no report of any ground activity.

Conserving Supplies

Consultation With Empire Urged

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, the Government were asked whether they would consult with the governments of the Dominions and other parts of the British Commonwealth with a view to concerting measures similar to those recently adopted by the Government of the United States for the purpose of conserving all supplies vital to war requirements and for the needs of the Commonwealth itself.

Government Reply

Mr. G. H. Shakespeare, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, said that measures for the control of exports had been enforced in all parts of the British Commonwealth since the early days of the war.

The British Government were in continuous touch with the governments of the Dominions and the governments of other parts of the Empire as to the operation of those measures in such a manner as might be best calculated to assist their common war effort.

Nazis And Danes Clash

Civilians Attack Soldiers

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—According to the Copenhagen radio, there was a clash between German soldiers and Danish civilians at Frederikshaven on August 3 as the result of which eight men were arrested and sentenced in Copenhagen to-day to terms of imprisonment.

It is stated that "irresponsible elements committed an assault on soldiers of the German forces of occupation."

Minister's Warning

The Danish Minister of Justice issued a warning describing the incident as "highly deplorable" and saying that repetitions may "result in a serious disturbance of relations between the German Army and the people of our country."

It is added that field telephones laid by German troops have been damaged and that five men so far have been sentenced to imprisonment fo such offences.

NANKING WANTS WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—"America should follow the British example and withdraw her troops from China," was the demand made to-day in a statement by Tang Liang-li, Chief of Publicity of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Government, states a "Domei" agency despatch from Nanking.

Tang alleged that the stationing of foreign troops in Shanghai was illegal, and commenting on "rumours of secret negotiations for transferring the British sector to the American guard," he declared that his government would not acquiesce in any action affecting China such as secret transfer of treaty rights or privileges as between foreign powers.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW C.O.S.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CANBERRA, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Lieut. General John Northcott has been appointed Chief of the Australian Army Staff in succession to Lieut. Gen. Cyril White, who was killed in Tuesday's air crash.

It is reported that Senator Philip MacBride will become Minister for Defence. Mr. Arthur Fadden, M. H. R. for Kennedy, will become Minister for Air.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to inform our many clients of the receipt of information from our principals,

MESSRS. N. V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN,

to the effect that they have transferred their Registered Office to Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, and that the management and executives of the firm are now operating in England. We are further advised that the organization of a Central Export Department for the supply from England of those goods formerly manufactured in Holland is now in hand.

We further take this opportunity of informing our clients that local rumors to the effect that we have sold or transferred our interests in the

CENTRAL RADIO SERVICE,

are entirely without foundation and that we have no intention of either discontinuing operations or entertaining sale of the business.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY (H. K.) LTD.

Sole Agents:

N. V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN,

and,

Sole Owners and Operators of

CENTRAL RADIO SERVICE,

60 Nathan Road, Kowloon — 61 Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, Macao.

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SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
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Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK
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EXILES..from life!
FUGITIVES..from love!

BASIL RATHBONE VICTOR McLAGLEN
in RIO
SIGRID GURIE ROBERT CUMMINGS
LEO CARRILLO

Support For Viceroy

Probable Reaction To His Invitation

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—During a debate on India in the House of Lords to-day, the Duke of Devonshire said that indications showed that there would be a widespread response to the recent statement by the Viceroy.

"The statement affords an opportunity so long waited and will make possible immediate full co-operation on a provisional basis without prejudice to the views of any co-operator about the future," said the Duke.

Many Interviews

BOMBAY, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Viceroy has left for Poona after a four-day visit here.

During his visit here he granted interviews to several prominent political leaders, including Bhulabhai Desai (Congress leader), M. A. Jinnah (Muslim League leader), Sir Chimanal Setalvad (Liberals) and Dr. Ambedkar (Depressed Classes).

Mr. Jinnah had a second interview to-day at which he sought further clarification of the Viceroy's statement of last Wednesday.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

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To the shrewd buyer the Flying Standard "TEN" makes an instant appeal. So roomy, so lively, so economical and modestly priced. Four-door, all-steel body, attractively streamlined, four speed gearbox, synchromesh gears, flushfitting sliding roof, 12 volt electrical equipment, high-power, weight ration, 66 m.p.h.
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Manager
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T.T. New York:—2 China Morning Post, Ltd.,
Lighting-Up Time:—8.55 p.m. Street, Hongkong
High Water:—21.09.
Low Water:—14.19.

The Hongkong Telegraph.
FINAL EDITION
FOUNDED 1881 No. 16229 香港英文每日電報 THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1940. 星期四 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $30.00 PER ANNUM

Special Bargains in Children's Wear at Whiteaway's Summer Sale
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Bargains in all other Departments too!

Widespread Search Instituted By Authorities, Abandoned Chutes Found

SABOTEURS LANDED IN ENGLAND BY PARACHUTE, GERMANS CLAIM

NAZIS RENEW ATTACKS AFTER MID-DAY LULL: EYE-WITNESS STORIES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

FOLLOWING A FEW HOURS OF COMPARATIVE QUIET YESTERDAY, WHEN GERMAN RAIDERS WERE ONLY SPORADICALLY ATTACKING OBJECTIVES IN BRITAIN, THE AERIAL BLITZKRIEG WAS RENEWED AT 2.40 P.M. (9.40 P.M. H.K.T.).

The first afternoon attacks were launched on north-eastern England. Simultaneously, some 300 German planes were engaged along the south east coast.

Six bombs were dropped on one town in the south-east, and a member of the home guard was killed. Many people were wounded and three houses were wrecked. Other bombs fell in the fields.

Machine-Gunned Streets

A Messerschmitt-110 circled twice over the railway station in a south-western town, machine-gunning the streets. There were no casualties.

"I saw the plane quite clearly," said a woman. "But its bullets did not come near me.

Another German raider bombed the outskirts of the same town.

It is officially announced that 15 enemy and four British planes are missing in to-day's raids.

Eye-Witness Story

In an eye-witness account of the air battles over the English Channel, Robert Bunnell, the Associated Press correspondent, reports that one battle involving 150 planes became such an involved mass of wheeling and diving bombers and fighters that it was impossible to tell which were British and which were German machines.

"I saw many of the German bombs splashing into the sea east and west of us," Bunnell reported.

"Suddenly, fresh swarms of Nazi raiders appeared, battering upon the barrage of balloons, some of which fell flaming to the ground.

"Shells from the twin cannons of the Messerschmitt-110's, spent machine gun bullets and anti-aircraft shrapnel were sprinkling all around us.

Reverberating Roar

"The roar of machine-guns, cannon and anti-aircraft guns filled the air with reverberating sound.

"I saw four planes crash into the sea.

"Six Junkers swooped down on a lightship in the Channel, dropping two bombs each.

"They missed their objective and before they could renew the attack

Turn to Page 2, Third Column

WELL! WELL!

PEACE IN AUGUST?

Nazi Economic Situation Growing Worse

Rome, May 18.

According to information received in German circles Hitler held a recent conference with high Nazi officials and promised them peace by August 12.

It is stated that this date is being widely spread among the German people.

The economic situation in Germany, it is stated, is growing worse daily and their only hope is a quick and successful end to the war.—*United Press.*

A clipping from the "South China Morning Post" issue of May 19.

MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM AND SCOTLAND REPORTED AS CENTRES OF SEARCH

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, AUG. 14 (UP).—ACCORDING TO GERMAN REPORTS THE NAZIS HAVE LANDED PARACHUTISTS IN MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMITTING SABOTAGE.

Authoritative London sources declare that German parachutes have been found in England, but no parachutists have been discovered.

As far as is known at the present, the parachutes are not the type previously used by Nazi parachutists in the Netherlands," it was stated.

NO EVIDENCE OF LANDINGS

The Ministry of Home Security announced to-day that a widespread search for parachutists, who are reported to have landed in England and Scotland, is continuing, but so far there is no evidence that parachutists have landed.

The announcement declared: "Reports have been received that a number of parachutists who were apparently dropped from aircraft have been found in two areas in England and one area in Scotland early this morning.

Request For Information

"A widespread search was immediately instituted by the police, military and home guards and the search is continuing, but no parachutists have as yet been found and there is, so far, no evidence that parachutists have landed.

"The search is continuing," adds the announcement, "and anyone who has information which might be of assistance should communicate with the police."

11 Parachutes Found

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Home Security states that there is no evidence of parachutists landing either in England or Scotland.

Reports have been received of a number of parachutes, apparently dropped from aircraft, having been found in two area in England and one area in Scotland.

A widespread search was immediately instituted by the Police, Military and the Home Guards and the search is continuing. But no parachutists are yet found, and so far there is no evidence that parachutists have landed.

Following the discovery of 11 parachutes in country districts around a Midland town early this morning, soldiers, Special Police and the Home Guards made a widespread search, and other precautions were taken, including the strengthening of military guards on roads leading into the town.

German Hoax?

Residents of the district told strange stories. One farmer said that parachutes were discovered near his land but no trace of any men could be found, and some of them had been wondering if it could have been a German hoax.

One parachute was found in the middle of a village cricket pitch and another was fastened to a rambler rose bush at the side of a house.

The discoveries followed several hours of almost constant aro activity.

Following the appearance of a large aeroplane over Scotland last night, 10 open parachutes have been found at various parts of the district to-day.

The military took possession of the parachutes and placed a large cordon round the areas.

There is no report of any parachutists being captured.

PARACHUTE TROOPS climbing aboard a Junker transport. Each wears warm battle dress and helmet strapped back and front. Transports like these will carry 20 men each.

TOLLING CHURCH BELL CALL TO ARMS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The tolling of church bells—perpetually silenced throughout the United Kingdom two months ago unless to give warning of the approach of parachutists—in a village in the Midlands this morning aroused the countryside with a warning that the Germans may have landed.

The alarm, first of its kind to be sounded, came after patrols of Home Guards from villages surrounding a market town telephoned that they had seen grey shapes floating from the skies.

Armoured car detachments and Bren gun trucks were turned out and Home Guard caught up their rifles and joined in the great man hunt for the "phantom parachutists."

But none were found.

Big Shapes Floating

A Company Commander of the Home Guard informed "United Press" that the alarm was sent out at midnight.

"In the moonlight we could see big shapes floating from the sky.

"A widespread search was at once instituted and before dawn we had found several empty parachutes.

"At least nine parachutists were fired on as they were drifting to earth.

"They were too shadowy and indistinct at first to tell what they were.

"But we are assuming, until we are satisfied otherwise, that men came down with the parachutes."

The belief still persists, however, that the parachutes were a new

Turn to Page 2, Third Column

LATEST

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (Domei).—"Associated Press", quoting neutral military experts in London, states that Hitler will most likely land on the north-eastern coast of England from Norway if he attempts an invasion of the United Kingdom.

These military experts, says the American agency, do not believe that any attempt will be made to invade England across the Straits of Dover. Rather, they believe, the German aerial blitzkrieg directed against south England may be a feint in order to draw the British air force away from the north.

Instancing the invasion of Holland and Belgium, which were kept in a state of alarm for months before they were entered, some experts believe that Hitler does not intend to invade Britain at present, but will probably maintain constant alarms and excursions.

See Back Page For Further Late News

ENGLAND CAN'T BE INVADED

—Japanese Says

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (Domei).—One of Japan's greatest authorities on naval affairs, Mr. Masanori Itoh, dismisses as fantastic the possibility that Hitler may attempt to invade the British Isles.

"Hitler must choose other ways of attacking Britain," he declared in an article to-day.

"I maintain this opinion because Britain undoubtedly has command of the seas.

"It takes a long time for a nation to obtain this command of the seas. Once established, it is extremely difficult to destroy.

"I cannot see how Britain's Fleet, which has cost billions of pounds to establish and is manned by 150,000 sailors steeped in centuries of tradition, can be overthrown in a blitzkrieg."

Itoh expressed scepticism regarding the ability of Germany's 100-ton E-Boats (motor torpedo boats) to carry out an invasion across the English Channel.

No Mastery Of Sea

"It must be remembered that Hitler still has to gain mastery of the Channel" he declared.

"To land his troops on a coast guarded by 1,300,000 modernised troops, Hitler will have to send across a much greater army and much greater mechanised forces and artillery than the defenders possess.

"For this reason I do not believe Hitler will undertake a blitzkrieg. "Instead, he will probably rely on a nerve-shattering war of attrition."

NO REPRIMAND FOR CUDAHY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—President Roosevelt and Mr. Sumner Welles to-day absolved Mr. Cudahy, former U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, from charges arising out of his recent utterances in London.

It is officially announced that Mr. Cudahy is not resigning.

An hour after he had seen the President, Mr. Cudahy visited Mr. Welles, who later issued a formal statement saying that the Ambassador had not been reprimanded.

Mr. Welles added that the incident was now considered closed.

He did not attempt to reconcile his statement with the one issued on Friday in which it was stated that Mr. Cudahy's London interview with the Press was given in violation of standing instructions from the State Department.

R.A.F. WRECK BIG AIRCRAFT WORKS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—Despite the earlier slackening of the German attacks on Britain, the Royal Air Force continued its mass attacks on Germany and German-occupied territory to-day without intermission.

The chiefs of the Royal Air Force are no believers in mere isolated attacks.

For this reason it must be assumed that they feel they have not only enough planes to repel the Germans, but have sufficient bombers to spare to carry their attacks further afield to Italy.

Air Factories Raided

Thoughout to-day strong forces of R.A.F. bombers attacked the Junkers aircraft factories at Dessau and Desenburg, north of Leipzig.

In addition, munition factories and fourteen aerodromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France were the objects of attack.

The attacks lasted throughout the day and every flight reports heavy direct hits on their targets.

Aerodromes attacked extended as far east as Magdeburg. A fire at Brest, following an attack on a seaplane base was still visible when the raiders were well on their way homeward. Similar results were obtained with other hangars east of Brussels and the surrounding country was lit for miles by the glow of raging fires.

Huge Factory Hit

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry news service says that the vast Junkers factory at Dessau which is one of Germany's main centres of aircraft production was heavi-

Turn to Page 2, Third Column

ITALY IN BALKANS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Informed quarters state that the Italian Government has unofficially invited General Metaxas, the Greek Premier, and M. Tsvetkovitch, the President of the Yugo-Slavian Council, to visit Rome in order to "discuss Italy's plans for stabilising the Balkan situation.

It is believed that Mussolini has revived Italy's claims for the cession of Dalmatia by Rumania.

Turkey Uneasy

ISTANBUL, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Uneasiness is felt in Turkey with regard to Italy's accusations against Greece in connection with the death of Daut Hoggia, according to the newspaper "Tan," which points out that Italy is making certain incidents in Albania a pretext for increasing her armed forces in that region.

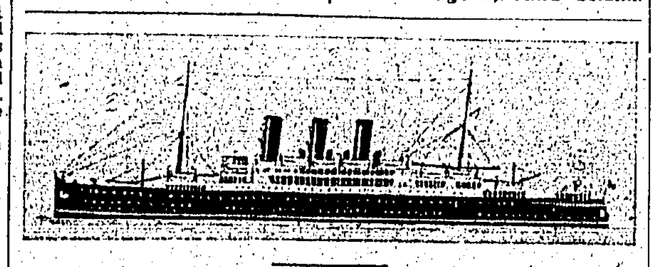
Reminding its readers of the Corfu incident in 1923 and the strategical importance of the island to Italy at the present time, the newspaper asks whether Italy's move is really a "manoeuvre of excitement."

Albanians Arrested

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—More Albanians have been arrested in the Greek frontier province of Ciamuria, according to an Italian news agency despatch from Tirana.

The despatch says that the accused "refused to act as spies and propaganda agents for Greece."

Italian newspapers continue their violent attacks against Greece.



Transylvania torpedoed On Atlantic Patrol

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 15, (UP).—The Admiralty announces that the 16,923-ton auxiliary cruiser, H.M.S. Transylvania, was torpedoed and sunk by a U-Boat in the Atlantic last night.

Three hundred and thirty members of the crew have been rescued. Thirty are still missing.

The Transylvania was taken over by the Admiralty on the outbreak of war.

Formerly of the Anchor Line, she was engaged in the trans-Atlantic service between Liverpool and New York and Boston. She had accommodation for 1,500 passengers.

The Transylvania was launched at the Fairfield Yards in Glasgow in 1925. Her speed was 17 knots.

JAPANESE SEIZE GERMAN SHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (UP).—The small German coastal steamer Mohlenhof has been seized by the Japanese Navy for attempting to run the Japanese blockade of Wenchow, it is learned to-day.

The Mohlenhof is still under detention.

Another small German ship, the 138-ton Hanna, was apparently warned by radio of the detention of the Mohlenhof, because she turned around and returned to Shanghai without entering the Wenchow area.

An Italian vessel, the Sandre Sandri, succeeded in reaching Kunglaotao in the Wenchow area.

SHIP TORPEDOED

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Gothenburg steamer, Canton, 5,779 tons, is reported to have been torpedoed.

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CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

N. Y. K. LINE

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The Steamship

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st August, 1940, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period. For the examination of damaged dutiable goods, the consignees must arrange for a Revenue Officer to be present.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1940.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks $	1,175 b.
H.K. Banks (Lon.) £	61 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K.) £	67 n.
Chartered £	6¾ n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £	28⅛ n.
Mercantile, C. £	11¼ n.
East Asia $	73 n.
INSURANCES	
Canton $	215 s.
Union $	350 b.
China Underwriters	10 cts. n.
H.K. Fire $	136 sa.
SHIPPING	
Douglases $	120 n.
Steamboats $	11 n.
Indo-Chinas P. $	100 n.
Indo-Chinas D.$	80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-	32/6 n.
Waterboats $ x.d.	6.90 n.
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves $	90 n.
Docks (old) $	15 sa.
Docks (new) $	14.40 s.
Providents $	3½ b.
Sh. Docks Sh. $	20¾ n.
MINING	
Kailan s/-	16/— n.
Raubs $	9.55 n.
H.K. Mines	5 cts. n.
LANDS	
Hotels s/-	16/- n.
Hotels $	3.30 b.
Lands $	31¼ s.
Lands 4% Debentures	100 n.
S'hai Lands Sh. $	9.90 n.
Humphreys $	6¾ sa.
H.K. Realties $	3½ s.
Chinese Estates $	101½ n.
UTILITIES	
Trams $ x.d.	14.90 b.
Peak Trams (old) $	7.40 n.
Peak Trams (new) $	3.70 n.
Star Ferries $	57½ b.
Y. Ferries $	21 b.
China Lights (old) $	6.40 b.
China Lights (new)	3.35 b.
H.K. Electrics (old) $	37 sa.
H.K. Electrics (new) $	35¾ n.
Sandakan Lights $	11¼ n.
Macao Electrics (old) $	17 n.
Macao Electrics (new) $	16 n.
Telephones (old) $	22 n.
Telephones (new) $	8.00 b.
INDUSTRIALS	
Cald: Macg. (Ord.), Sh. $	14.90 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pref.), Sh. $	12 n.
Canton Ices $	1 n.
Cements $	14¾ b.
H.K. Ropes $	4¼ n.
STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms $	18¼ n.
Watsons $	8.20 b.
Lane Crawfords $	7.45 n.
Sinceres $	2.15 n.
Wing On (H.K.) $	30 n.
Powell Ltd. $	1 n.
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh. $	33¾ n.
S'hai Cotton Sh. $	200 n.
MISC.	
H.K. Govt. 4%	99½ sa.
H.K. Govt. 3½% (1934)	95 n.
H.K. Govt. 3½% (1940)	95 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G$Bds.	35% n.
H. K. Entertainments $	6.60 n.
Constructions (old) $	1.60 n.
Constructions (new) $	1 n.
Vibro Piling $	8 s.
Marsmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	8/9 n.
Marsmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	4/- n.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG/PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FREIGHT CONFERENCE

Notice to Shippers

Effective September 15, 1940, freight rates in tariff No. 14 will be increased by approximately 20%. An amended tariff is being issued.

Hongkong, August 14, 1940.

HONGKONG PANAMA FREIGHT CONFERENCE

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

Effective September 15, 1940, freight rates in tariff No. 7 will be increased by approximately 10%. An amended tariff is being issued.

Hongkong, August 13, 1940.

C. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Wong Nei Chong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, ($200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
			feet	feet	feet	feet			
1	Inland Lot No. 6055.	Sing Woo Road, between Mui Hing Street & Hawthorn Road, Wong Nei Chong.	as per sale plan.				about 37,000	$650	$18,500

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Batavia	Iloilo	Seremban
Bombay	Karachi	Shanghai
Calcutta	Klang	Singapore
Agencies:	Kobe	Sitiawan
Clive Street	Kuala	Sourabaya
Fairlie Place	Lumpur	Taiping
Canton	Kuching	Tientsin
Cawnpore	Madras	Tongkah
Cebu	Manila	(Bhuket)
Colombo	Medan	Tsingtao
Delhi	New York	Yokohama
Haiphong	Peiping	
Hamburg	(Peking)	
Hankow	Penang	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Other Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

R. A. CAMIDGE,
Manager.

French Statement On Indo-China

LYON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A radio broadcast was made to-night apparently with the intention of reassuring Frenchmen about the situation in Indo-China.

The announcer, quoting a despatch from Hanoi said that Admiral Decoux, the Governor-General had made all arrangements in agreement with the French Government to deal with any deterioration in the position in Indo-China.

Clothing and articles valued at $20, the property of Father Line, Maryknool Missions, Stanley, was stolen from car No. 467 which was parked in Statue Square yesterday.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2⅞
Demand London	1/2⅞
T.T. Shanghai	390
T.T. Singapore	52¾
T.T. Japan	92½
T.T. India	82½
T.T. U.S.A.	21¾
T.T. Manila	43½
T.T. Batavia	40¾
T.T. Bangkok	149½
T.T. Saigon	94¾
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	94
T.T. Australia	1/6½
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3⅛
4 m/s D/P London	1/3⅜
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84½
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02½
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	4.02¼

R.A.F. WRECK BIG AIRCRAFT WORKS

FROM PAGE ONE

ly damaged during Tuesday night's raid.

The works which are within 60 miles of Berlin and extend over many acres, were systematically bombed for over an hour, and numerous direct hits were scored.

The crew of one aircraft whose bombs fell in line across the main buildings reported that one hit destroyed the main power house and another severely damaged air frame assembly sheds. A large sheet metal shop was also hit and blown up.

Shower Of Debris

Bernburg, a subsidiary Junkers factory 20 miles away, was hit with salvos of high explosives and incendiary bombs which burst into flames within the target area where air frames for dive bombers and troop transports are produced. A line of bombs exploded across the aerodrome and a part of a building struck by a heavy bomb went up in a shower of debris.

Fires and explosions were observed at several munitions and factories bombed. Railway yards were also attacked and bombs were seen to burst on the main line track between Duisberg and Krefeld.

NAZIS RENEW ATTACKS

FROM PAGE ONE

Spitfires were on the job, chasing them out to sea.

(Domei and United Press messages)

20 Planes Shot Down

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is now known that 20 German aircraft have been destroyed in to-day's air raids round our coasts, states an Air Ministry communique.

It adds: "Of this number, 17 were shot down by our fighters and three by anti-aircraft fire from the ground.

"One of our pilots, previously reported missing, is safe.

"The number of pilots lost as the result of to-day's action is, therefore, now three."

German Claims

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Domei).—An official German High Command communique claims that German planes yesterday bombed airfields, barracks, fuel depots and grounded planes at Eastchurch, Dettering, Farnborough and other places in England.

Other objectives in the Nazi raids were Bristol, Killingholme, Wallsend, Hartlepool, Bournemouth and Plymouth.

TOLLING CHURCH BELL CALL

FROM PAGE ONE

German stunt designed to continue the "war of nerves."

War Of Nerves

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Domei).—The possibility that the parachutes were planted by fifth columnists in England as part of the "war of nerves" is being investigated.

All passing vehicles were searched immediately the alarm was given and all pedestrians and other travellers had to produce their identity cards.

One farmer was stopped nearly twenty times in a distance of eight miles, testifying to the efficiency of the measures adopted to meet the parachute menace.

ALLEGED FRAUD

Charges of fraudulent conversion of four sums of money amounting to a total of $7,320.97 belonging to the Wing Yue firm, of 31 Wing Lok Street, were brought against Yue Kar-chi, 21, before Mr. G. T. Lowry at Central Magistracy yesterday.

It was alleged that the money was misused by defendant while he was an employee of the firm between February and May this year.

A formal remand was granted for a week, bail being allowed at $5,000.

Haimen Bombarded

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (Domei).—Japanese naval forces engaged in blockading Taichow Bay and its neighbouring waters in central Chekiang penetrated into the bay off Haimen on Tuesday and bombarded the coast.

SHANGHAI PARLEY

Commanders Meet In Guarded Building

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14 (UP).—The commanders of the foreign defence sectors met in the heavily guarded Municipal Council building at 10 o'clock this morning.

Admiral Hart, the U.S. Commander-in-Chief, has moved his headquarters to the yacht Isabel. It is officially announced that he will not attend the conference.

The United States is represented by Colonel Peck, U.S. Marines, whose only aide is Capt. F. P. Pyzick, Japanese language officer.

The Colonel and Capt. Pyzick arrived at the conference chamber an hour earlier.

Lone British Representative

Soon afterwards the lone British representative, Major S. R. Hunt, joined Colonel Peck and the trio were joined a few minutes later by Major A. J. F. Artigue, the Italian Commander.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock, Rear Admiral Takeda, the Japanese delegate, arrived with a heavily guarded convoy of motor cars and with Japanese members of the S.M.C. police as an escort.

A Japanese Army observer is also present.

Planes Demonstrate

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (UP).—Since the military conference commenced at 10 a.m., Japanese planes have been demonstrating over the International Settlement.

Two planes flew over the S.M.B. building in which the conference is being held.

At 11 a.m. another two Japanese planes flew over the U.S.S. Isabel, the C. in C.'s yacht, clearing her by only 100 feet.

ROTARY TO STAY IN JAPAN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (Domei).—The continued existence of 47 Rotary clubs in Japan and Manchukuo has been assured by resolution adopted by the joint committee of the clubs, held for three hours yesterday afternoon.

The meeting of the committee was made necessary by the agitation among some club members for the dissolution of Rotary in Japan and Manchukuo.

Rotarians at Hishiomiya recently voted in favour of dissolution and re-organisation of the club along nationalistic lines.

Thailand Officials To Visit Japan

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, Aug. 15 (Domei).—Led by Colonel Luong Bromyorti, the acting Minister for Defence, a group of five Thailand officials will proceed to Japan this month.

The party will also include Colonel Luong Yord and Captain Luong Yutasart, of the Thailand Navy. They will fly from Bangkok to French Indo-China, where they will embark in the Japanese liner Saigon Maru.

Chased Into Minefield

When asked by Cmdr. G. F. Hole, the Harbour Master, why they anchored in a prohibited area, five boatmen said they entered the Tathong Channel minefield, because they had been chased by Japanese.

They appeared in the Marine Court to-day and were fined $20 each or three weeks' imprisonment.

NO MORE CREAM TO BE SOLD

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Ministry of Food announces that the sale of all kinds of cream will be prohibited from October 1.

The object is conserving liquid milk supplies to use them for the manufacture of essential dairy products.

The milk saved, amounting to approximately 70,000,000 gallons in a normal year, will be diverted to other purposes.

Mine-Sweeping Trawler Sunk

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The Admiralty announces that the minesweeping trawler Elizabeth Angela was sunk during an attack by German planes.

One fatality occurred amongst the crew, the rest being saved.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Donations to S. C. M. Post War Fund

A total of $1,305,805.22 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd.

Latest subscriptions:

"From Mixed Donations"	24.50
"Stamps"	6
Chinese Timber Dealers' Association per Chinese Chamber of Commerce	200
"Rebate from War Taxation Department"	66
Capt. Geo. Wright (2nd Monthly contribution)	400
G. W. C. in Memory of G. (2nd monthly contribution)	50

CRUCIAL 90 DAYS FOR BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—The prediction that Britain would "hold out for ever" if she survived the next ninety days of German attacks was made during the debate before the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate to-day on Conscription.

The prediction was made by Mr. Andrew Edminston, M.H.R.

Colonel Knox, the Secretary for War, agreed.

One of the many factors America had to consider, he said, was that the war in Europe would become a war of endurance.

Senator Taft warned that America would, nevertheless, have to prepare against the possibility, however remote, of the British Fleet falling into the hands of the dictators.

Italy Turns Attention To Balkans

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Acts of violence against the Albanians show no signs of diminishing in Greece according to the Stefani Italian news agency.

Foreign observers, however, believe that this campaign is being put out to cover Italy's own troubles in Albania.

The Italian press is also talking of revisions in the Balkans. For instance the "Popolo de Roma" says that the whole section from the Adriatic to the Black sea enters into the picture of the reconstruction of Europe. This includes Albania and Greece, while Turkey holds the entrance to the Black Sea. Turkey is keeping a close eye on the Balkan press campaign against Greece.

HAVAS DENIES "FREE" AGENCY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

VICHY, Aug. 14 (Domei).—The official Havas News Agency, organ of the Petain Government since the collapse of France, has disclaimed any connection with the Agence L.E.F. ("Liberty, Equality, Fraternity) which has been set up to give the Free French viewpoint in London.

The Havas Agency states that it is not responsible for the news issued by L.E.F. in London.

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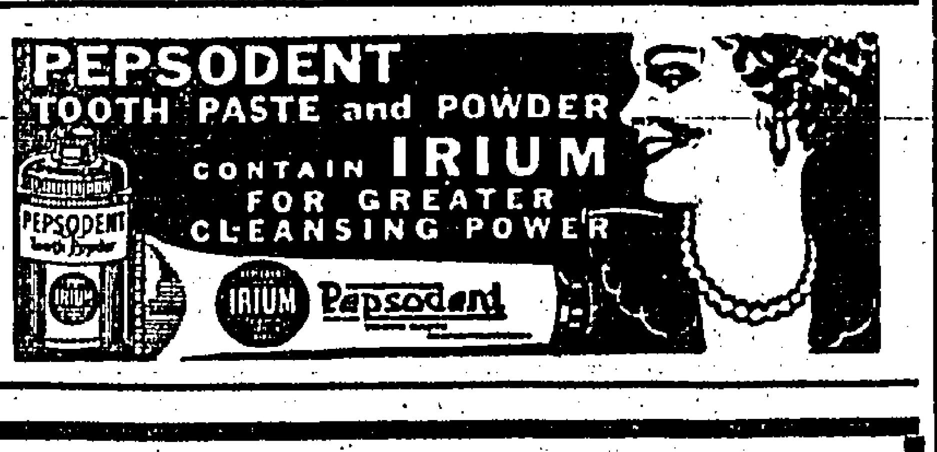
AND GOOD WATCHES

SENNET FRERES



HEADACHE FOR MR. GOERING

Startling German Air Losses

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A more complete check-up shows that on Tuesday the Nazis lost 78 planes for certain. We lost 13 planes, but ten pilots are safe. Seven of them were not even injured.

Some of the 500 German planes were used in waves against Southampton and the Kentish coast. Some got through and dropped bombs on Southampton, but they paid dearly, 22 being destroyed, of which nine were Junkers dive-bombers.

The Germans, it is believed, are prepared to lose large numbers of planes in order to keep the Spitfires and Hurricanes busy while the bombers work more or less unmolested. If this is so the plan is not working well as these figures show.

Tell-Tale Figures

On Sunday the Germans lost 22 bombers and fighter-bombers and 44 fighters. On Monday they lost 30 bombers and fighter-bombers and 32 fighters. On Tuesday they lost 64 bombers and fighter-bombers and 14 fighters.

In other words the R.A.F. are getting the bombers.

It is stated officially in London that the number of German planes probably destroyed or badly damaged in the past two weeks are even greater than the 140 claimed as definitely brought down.

The official claims are conservative although in the present type of fighting it is impossible to stick to the old rule of not claiming a victory unless it is seen by two pilots. It is a point of honour with each R.A.F. pilot not to claim a German plane unless he has seen it break up or crash.

As a result of this the official figures are often less than half those unlikely to return home.

4¾ To 1 Ratio

In the past eight weeks the ratio of German and English losses has been 4¾ to 1. From June 18 to Tuesday last—56 days—the R.A.F. and A.A. batteries shot down 527 enemy planes while the Royal Navy brought down another 16 in British waters around the coast, making a total of 543 planes, or 9½ per day.

During the same period and in the same area the R.A.F. lost 120 planes or roughly two a day. In addition 21 R.A.F. pilots of this number are safe.

The Germans have lost over 500 men killed or captured as against our 99.

Clear-Cut Victory

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An American correspondent who watched the Nazi raids on a south coast town yesterday says that the British fighters definitely drove off the German planes, which he estimated to be about 150.

The sky was filled with whirling planes which looked like flies.

While the fighting was going on bombs sent into the water splashed high from the sea as the Nazis jettisoned their loads.

Other German planes destroyed some barrage balloons.

Commenting on the fight as a whole the American commentator said that there were no questions about it that the attack was defeated.

Goebbel's Fancy Figures

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Domei).—The record number of times Germany claimed to have destroyed the British Navy in the early days of the war appear likely to be exceeded in magnitude by their claims respecting the R.A.F.

No less than 132 British machines were shot down on Tuesday, if Goebbels is to be believed.

TWO-OCEAN WAR IS U.S. DANGER

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

—Colonel Knox

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, (UP).—In his testimony before the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee today Colonel Frank Knox, the Secretary for the Navy, was asked to express his opinion on the possibility of war with Japan.

"But," he said, "I think we are living in a very dangerous age. No man can tell from whence the attack will come.

"Our great danger lies in the possibility of an understanding between our possible enemies in the Atlantic and our possible enemies in the Pacific.

"Such a combination might be able to squeeze the United States.

"If we had a 3,000,000-ton navy now we could unquestionably control both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"But our expanded navy will not be ready until 1946."

AMERICA WANTS THE TRUTH

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

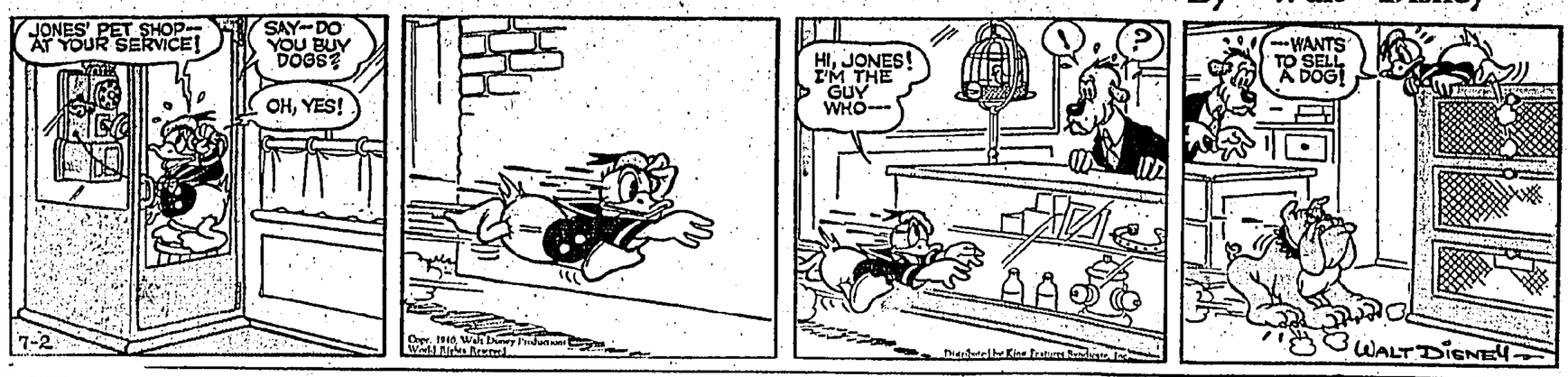
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UP).—"We are not getting the truth regarding the German air raids on Britain," Colonel Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, told the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day.

"The warring nations only reveal such information as they desire.

"The only news that appears to be accurate is the disclosed extent of R.A.F. losses."

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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MAGAZINE PAGE

NOW AT LAST THE GLOVES ARE OFF

By Vernon Bartlett

YEARS ago Mussolini made a wise remark to me.

It seldom happened, he said, that a man who started a war was still in power to sign the treaty of peace that ended it.

Throughout the world millions upon millions of people will hope that his statement will apply to him. Hitler has used hypocrisy as a diplomatic weapon with remarkable astuteness. The excuses he has produced for putting peaceful and progressive nations under his "protection" will be a source of suffering and humiliation to the German people for generations to come.

But Mussolini has acted with a cynicism without parallel. One of his spokesmen, Signor Ansaldo—who has successfully forgotten the months he spent exiled on the Lipari islands as a critic of the Duce—pointed out how Italy would come into the war when France was at her weakest.

☆

Month after month, by the meanest set of menaces that you could find in the largest history book, the Duce has weakened the Allied effort without having the courage to risk open Allied hostility. Now he has intervened for two reasons.

One reason is that he believes the Allies will lose the war and he wants his share of the spoils. If Great Britain needed a fresh initiative to destroy this curse of Fascism this fact should give it.

Month after month at the urgent request of authorities who failed to learn the futility of appeasement after Munich, we of the British Press have hesitated to call Mussolini the coward and bully that he is. We have read his bombastic speeches without protest. We have vainly called attention to the way in which war materials poured into Germany through Italian ports.

Now at last the gloves are off. We can tell the truth about this man without in turn being told that it would be unpatriotic to criticise him. The truth is that ever since the war began he and his disagreeable son-in-law have carried out their confidence trick on our diplomats.

While Mussolini played up to Hitler, Ciano played up to the British. If we would be patient and polite, he assured us, Italy would keep out of the war; Goering used to give similar assurances to Sir Nevile Henderson, and in both cases the result has, not surprisingly, been the same.

In our desire to avoid offence we may find that we have lost valuable initial advantages. The Negus should at once be sent to the Abyssinian border; the Fleet should at once attack Rhodes; Naples and Genoa should at once be bombed; General Franco should at once be told, in polite but plain language, that we can understand neutrality but cannot tolerate "non-belligerence."

Eighteen years ago on the Piazza Barberini I watched insolent swash-buckling young Fascists making bonfires of the papers and the furniture taken from the offices of their political opponents. They set an example of mean intolerance which has brought war back to the world and misery to millions of people. The Italians yelled themselves hoarse, and must now suffer for their readiness to forget the teachings of men like Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Great Britain and France, struggling for their existence in a war that was none of their own making, cannot afford to make a distinction between the Italian leaders and the Italian people.

One may hope that Italians in this country will be treated with tolerance, for theirs is not the responsibility. But the Italians of Italy must now pay heavily for their hysterical support of Mussolini and his megalomania.

France is desperately hard pressed. Her generals are confident and the courage of her soldiers is beyond praise, but one cannot yet gauge the effect upon her of this stab in the back.

The semi-circle which the Germans are drawing round her capital may compel her Government to leave Paris. But there will probably be in France, as there is in Great Britain, a certain sense of relief that this long-threatened attack has taken place.

☆

Hitler, it was said recently, attacks without warning; Mussolini warns without attacking. Now even that distinction between them has disappeared. They stand together as blatant aggressors from whom we could expect no mercy at all were they to win.

When at last victory is achieved by Allied arms, may these two sinister figures receive punishment commensurate with the sorrow they have caused.

Italy's Position Is Impossible

By Hector Bywater

ITALY'S position, in the strategic sense, is about as bad as could be conceived. Taking her Navy first, she has ready two battleships of 35,000 tons displacement and two more building, and two converted battleships of nearly 24,000 tons.

She has in addition seven 10,000-ton cruisers, with eight-inch guns, plus a fair number of light cruisers, armed with six-inch guns, numerous destroyers, and well over 100 submarines.

★

These figures do not include the large but unknown number of motor torpedo boats, to which, in my opinion, exaggerated importance is attached in Italy. Last year the Italian Navy could muster 75,000 officers and men, but this number may have been increased since the outbreak of the war.

Strategically Italy's position is impossible, unless first she can force the Suez Canal, and secondly the Straits of Gibraltar. Malta may become a more or less easy prey, but it is well understood that her ultimate fate will depend on the outcome of the war as a whole.

Meanwhile, so far as naval movements are concerned, Italy will find herself bottled up in the east at Port Said and the west of Gilbraltar, not to speak of the Dardanelles.

Through these three channels nearly 80 per cent. of her economic structure depends.

What action Turkey may take in the present crisis need not be dwelt on here, but this much may be said: that the temporary fate of Malta and Cyprus may be determined by the events over which Mussolini, obviously against the advice of his naval strategists, has plunged his country.

★

Incidentally, he has placed his newly founded East African empire in pawn, and made the Mediterranean a Mare Clausum in a sense which probably few Italians recognise.

As long as Great Britain maintains a local preponderance over the Italian Navy in the Mediterranean, Italy will be bottled up in that sea, and cut off from her Ethiopian empire.

Quotable Quotes on Force

Force is not a remedy.—John Bright.

Force is not a fearful thing even in a righteous cause.—Schiller.

There is no redemptive power in physical force.—J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Canadian C. C. F. Party, 1939.

Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool.—Italian Proverb.

We accomplish more by prudence than by force.—Tacitus.

He who strikes first admits that his ideas have been given out.—Chinese wisdom.

Force may subdue, but love gains, and he who forgives first wins the laurel.—William Penn.

It is unfortunately true that we still live in a world where force is the only voice which carries conviction and weight with certain groups.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE

By Gertrude Mott

IN Anglo-Saxon "weddian" meant to promise to marry, from "wed," a pledge. The pledge was usually horses, cattle or a ring for the girl's right hand which was put on her left hand after marriage.

The Trousseau

The word "trousseau," the bridal outfit, comes from the old French "trousse," a bundle—the dowry of the bride of olden times from her father to her husband.

The Wedding Ring

Primitive man wove a ring of reeds with which he bound himself to the bride's waist; this he believed her spirit entered his body. Egyptians were the first to make use of the wedding ring. Rings were made variously of iron, steel, brass, wood, rushes, leather, gold and silver.

The Word "Bride"

Bride is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "bryd" the signification of which is to be "carried home," from the custom of the bridegroom carrying a bride to his house.

Why does a Bride wear a Veil?

Various writers contend that covering the bride with a veil showed submission to her husband; others that the veil, which displaced the loose-flying hair, symbolised freedom. Greek and Roman brides were completely covered by a large yellow veil.

The Bridal Bouquet

In France during the fourteenth century the wedding guests skirmished for the bride's garter, which she allowed to hang free so it would be easily seizable. Several centuries later the bride threw her stocking. Finally she came to throw the bridal bouquet, legend having it that the lucky damsel catching it would be the next bride.

Why Throw Old Shoes

Among the Hebrews a man handed over his sandals as evidence of good faith in a bargain or exchange of property. Casting a shoe probably signified her father's transfer of authority over to her husband, the sealing of the bargain in good faith.

Why Throw Rice?

The ancient custom of throwing wheat, later rice, after a married couple symbolises wishes for a fruitful union.

The Word Bridegroom

The word bride with the syllable groom added denotes a newly wedded man. Groom meant a man of the serving class, hence bridegroom signifies the man who waits upon the bride.

The Wedding Cake

The wedding cake originated in the Roman "confarreatio," a marriage form in which the bride and groom ate together a cake which symbolised plenty. Gradually this evolved into the wedding cake which the bride must cut to preserve her prosperity and happiness.

Why is the Gown White?

Because in ancient times white denoted purity. The earliest Romans wore white on sacred days and days of rejoicing.

Why "Something Blue"?

This is an ancient custom of the brides of Israel who wore a blue ribbon in the borders of their fringed robes, blue denoting purity, fidelity and love.

Why the Wedding Breakfast?

Bride-ale ("ale" meaning feast) was the marriage feast. Eating and drinking together was significant of good fellowship, friendliness, and of forming a tie.

The Honeymoon

The honeymoon period is a survival of marriage by capture, when the husband kept his wife hidden to prevent her from being found by relatives. Some claim that the moon, no sooner being full begins to wane, so does wedded love after the "honey-month."

The Bridal Procession

In primitive days the best man was the hardy friend who fought off the girl's pursuing protectors. The bridesmaids' duties were to dress and undress the bride and act as marriage witness. This evolved into the wedding procession.

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Time And Tide

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Luckily there is still a shot or two of gin in the cabin locker, and a tall bottle of Rose's Lime Juice in a cunningly constructed rack. The Twins are quite firm about this gin and lime. They know it helps to keep those slender graceful figure lines which appeal to yachtsmen like some shapely beauty from the yard of a master-builder. The yachting world bestows no higher praise. And never by any chance can there be the tiniest trace of a headache after Rose's, an important point for young ladies as popular as these unpunctual Twins.

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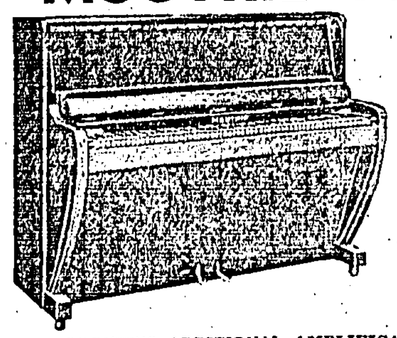

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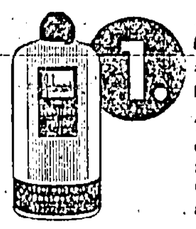

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Japan and Britain

The accumulation of events which recently threatened to result in an open break between Britain and Japan in the Far East has slowed down to a speed which is still above the normal tempo but which gives an opportunity for the responsible ones on either side to pause and readjust themselves realistically to the situation in an attempt to reconcile conflicting interests and to regear the sensitive machine of international co-operation for continued service.

Conversations with persons of different nationality in Hongkong show that there is ready to our hands a jig saw puzzle—of which the Canton River, evacuation, blockade, boycott, arms traffic and espionage arrests are pieces—which the British and the Japanese could, with a little give and take on both sides, assemble harmoniously and to their mutual advantage. It is not heresy to leave the Chungking Government out of such negotiations, since the questions immediately concerned cannot be affected by them—nor will they affect them directly—and they are not matters important enough to shade long term policy between Japan and Britain except favourably by reason of the possibility of future co-operation which such agreement would imply.

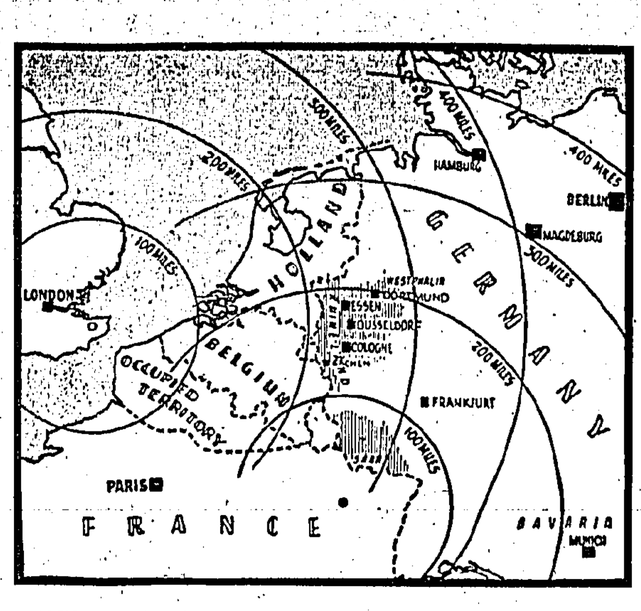
The Canton River agreement, for example, is in dispute. There is a question of pilotage fees and the employment of naval pilots and approved stevedores. The Japanese have thought up some new regulations. But both Britain and Japan are engaged in hostilities; both make new regulations almost every day. Retaliatory measures are a boomerang when both sides are the losers.

While not conceding that the Japanese have been correct or justified in their demands against the British ship in question, we should realistically remember that traffic between the two ports is a highly profitable proposition just now, somebody is losing money without gaining anything more substantial than a reputation for sticking to agreements.

What is vastly more important is that in not patching up this very small affair—small in comparison with the big issues involved elsewhere—a golden chance for collaboration is disappearing. Japanese business men deplore the shortcomings of their own military which has sabotaged many friendly approaches but it seems feasible to suppose that officers of other armies much nearer home than the Japanese are capable of causing "incidents" unless the civilian victim has learned—as foreigners in the Far East are learning—that it pays to avoid the military as much as possible.

It may be that many of the breaches between Japanese and British interests are due to the tendency to transfer anything savouring of an important divergence in policy to Government hands, giving it an official and irrevocable form which discourages spontaneous settlement or friendly and informal discussions.

Whatever the cause of the constant friction between two great Powers in the Far East it is certainly not too late to clear one corner of the vast ampitheatre of war of misunderstandings which deserve no greater name and which can lead to an extension of co-operation further afield without, on our part, betraying a China with whose cause we sympathise and without, on Japan's part, incurring needless enmity in a difficult situation.



GERMANY ALSO IS VULNERABLE

HOW does Germany compare with Britain in the vulnerability of her industries and towns? It is often supposed that Britain is far more vulnerable than Germany. Is this so?

A rough comparison was made recently. It showed that nearly one half of Germany's total industry and nearly 60 per cent. of her heavy and armament industry (which would most interest the bomber) are concentrated within an area no part of which is more than 150 miles from the French frontier. Within half an hour of leaving their grounds our fastest bombers could reach any one of these targets. They could be home again in another half-hour to reload and repeat the "dose."

★

The comparison showed that a penetration of 100 miles into England from the coast (to which distance must be added the sea crossing from grounds in Germany, Belgium or even in captured France, if these last could be maintained against concentrated British "preventive bombing") would cover a little less than half our heavy industry.

It seems, then, that, from this point of view, Germany is virtually as vulnerable as we are. It is a point of view which leaves out of account the superiority of our fighters and defence mechanism.

Not long ago the "Economist" summed up the German position. It showed that within 50 miles (ten minutes flight) from Allied air bases or the coast were concentrated no less than 11 per cent. of Germany's total industrial output, one-tenth of her heavy industries, including armaments, and 12 per cent. of her export industry. A rich target, indeed, for our bombers.

★

Within the 50-mile-from-France belt lie vastly important regions such as the Saar, whose industry is as concentrated as that of London, and the industrial areas of Baden. Within 50 miles from the coast is Hamburg, where 1½ per cent. of Germany's whole industry is crammed into a one-thousandth part of her area.

The 50-100 mile belt contains great chemical, engineering and motor (presumably now armament) works, the destruction of which would embarrass Germany's war effort considerably. In the 100-150 mile belt come the two great industrial areas of the Rhineland and Westphalia which alone account for a quarter of Germany's total industry. They provide nearly one-half her mining output, half the steel and a quarter of the machine and chemical industries. Further south within the same distance are some of the chief industrial cities of Bavaria. In short, summed up the "Economist," 50 per cent. of total industry, 57 per cent. of heavy industry and 57 per cent. of export output are less than one half-hour's flight (150 miles) from the west front.

Since these calculations were made, of course, the invasions of Holland and Belgium, over which we could not fly before, have brought many areas of Germany virtually much closer to British bases.

Since Hitler came to power, it is true, there has been much deliberate decentralisation of industry, especially war industry, and many of her aircraft factories are tucked away in the furthest corners of the Reich. But, as our leaflet and reconnaissance flights have shown, there is no part of Germany which our bombers could not reach. Our pilots, too, after these flights, know their way well about the country. Also, moving industry is a slow job and it is not likely that any large scale transfer from the west has yet taken place.

The Germans themselves realise the vulnerability of their chief cities. I have before me an article written by Lieut. Ernst Rasche, a former German warpilot. It is entitled "Easy to Bomb Berlin," and he writes:

"The Reich abounds in spots that are weak from a military point of view. . . . Germany cannot defend even with eight or ten thousand machines (if she has so many fighters) its score of great cities the destruction of any one of which would be almost tantamount to defeat, since each city plays an important part in the economic organisation of the Reich.

★

"The destruction of Cologne would mean the stoppage of metallurgical transport and of manufactured food supplies for all Western Germany. Munich would represent loss of foodstuffs, wood and pharmaceutical raw materials for all the south. Magdeburg demolished—no more cloth and, most important, derivatives of benzine.

"All the big cities are situated on the edge of the Reich. They can be reached from France in less than an hour. Converging streams of attackers find, moreover, a natural centre at Berlin (now brought much 'nearer' to British air bases by the deneutralisation of the Low Countries), the most visible and most 'bombable' of European capitals.

★

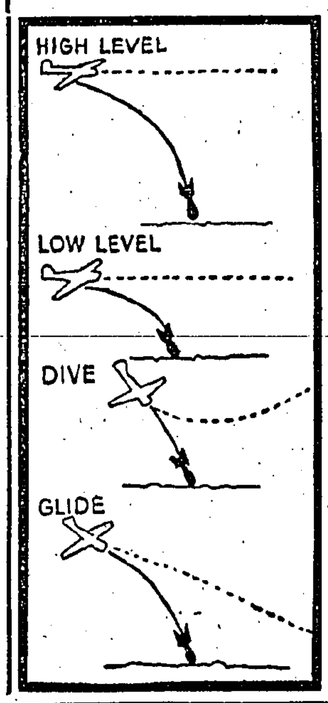
"Extending over twice the area of Paris, with its factories massed together in the East, and its houses in compact blocks, Berlin, as well as being vulnerable from every side, is not built to offer resistance. Possessing few reserves and counting entirely on the continued provision of raw materials if it is to survive, the capital of the Reich could not provide for itself if air attack were to cut off its communications for two or three days. The city is spread out over a wide area, with an immense number of 'nerve centres' without natural defence.

"When we remember that other big cities of the Reich are even easier to reach, we can understand that Germany, more than any other country, has good cause to fear an aerial war."

A. P. Luscombe Whyte

METHODS OF BOMBING

What the Air Ministry's technical bombing terms mean



HIGH-LEVEL BOMBING

The safest but most highly skilled and perhaps least accurate form of bombing employed by raiders. The aircraft approach the target at a great height, make rapid calculations involving speed, wind, temperature, etc., before carefully aiming their bombs.

If they score a direct hit (and it is not easy) the tremendous penetrative power of a heavy bomb dropped from height makes it certain that the destruction will be great. On the other hand, the pilot has to drop his bombs 1½ miles away when flying at, say, 10,000 ft. and at this height a simple miscalculation of wind strength is enough to deflect the bombs 70 or 80 feet.

Under ideal conditions the bomb aimer would like a clear, straight run in of 5 or 6 miles across his target to ensure anything like accuracy. In practice, gunfire and fighters confuse his aim and make it as difficult as possible for him to sight his target.

LOW-LEVEL BOMBING

Very dangerous for the aircraft because they are open to pom-pom, small arms and other fire from the ground as well as running a risk of meeting obstructions such as balloon barrages. Nevertheless, it is an accurate method of bombing which can be very telling if the pilots are determined and retain their nerve. Heaviest calibre bombs are not usually suitable for such attacks owing to the danger of blast damaging the aircraft above.

DIVE BOMBING

The most terrifying form of bombing, but not necessarily the most destructive. The bombers are open to the same and even greater risk than in low-level bombing, but owing to the fact that they dive and aim their aircraft at the target they can usually ensure greater accuracy. Moreover, the bombs fall at an angle which may enable them to cause more superficial damage above ground.

GLIDE BOMBING

The bombers come in at a great height, then switch off their engines to avoid detection and glide towards the target. Essentially a form of high-level bombing except, of course, that the aircraft are losing height all the time.

As between day and night bombing it must be understood that there is a world of difference. Except on a bright night, under a full moon, where shadows are not confusing, it is never so simple to pick out a target by night as by day. Certain objectives, such as bridges, harbours, glinting railway lines, roads, ships at sea, etc. (all of which are known to the R.A.F. as "self-illuminated" targets), show up even by starlight. Other night objectives usually have to be illuminated by parachute flares before the bomb aimer can feel confident of hitting them.

G. E.

FUNNY SIDE UP — By Abner Dean

"I told Suzie about our secret elopement, dear . . . can you get a friend for her, too?"

STRATEGY TEST:

1. Which are the important Greek ports?
2. How far is Greece from (a) Italy (b) Turkey?
3. Has Greece a navy, army, air force?
4. Which are the fortified Italian islands between Turkey and Greece which threaten both Greece and Turkey?
5. Which are the nearest British possessions to Greece?

ANSWERS

1. *Salonika (in which Yugo-Slavia has a free zone), Piraeus, Kavala (in which Bulgaria has a free zone).*
2. *Both Italy (Albania) and Turkey have common frontiers with Greece and are separated by only short distances by sea, e.g. (a) 100 miles, (b) 50 miles.*
3. *Navy: 2 old cruisers, 10 destroyers, 6 submarines. Army: 80,000 regulars, 500,000 war strength. Air Force: about 300 planes.*
4. *The Dodecanese Islands.*
5. *Malta 450 miles; Alexandria 250 miles; Cyprus 200 miles.*

In the event of war in the Mediterranean it is probable that Turkey would ask Greece for access to Greek ports, for these ports would provide bases for the Turkish and Allied navies, and a base such as Salonika would provide a first-class jumping-off point for striking through to S.E. Germany.

COMMONS AND LORDS DEBATE INDIA

SKILFUL SPEECH BY THE HON. MR. L. S. AMERY

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Initiating the debate on India in the House of Commons to-night, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India and Burma, spoke on the background of the politic.l controversy in India and the deadlock which had led up to the recent statement by the Viceroy.

He said the Government of India Act represented a remarkable feat of constructive statesmanship on the part of Parliament. So far as the provincial part of the Act was concerned, it came into operation and was still being worked successfully in four out of the 11 provinces of India.

It was temporarily suspended in the others even through purely extraneous causes.

Delays had afforded occasion for development of the volume of adverse criticism and opposition, in the face of which their enforcement could no longer serve the purpose for which they were originally intended.

This opposition came from different quarters in India and was based on opposite reasons.

Constitutional Deadlock

The constitutional deadlock in India was not one between His Majesty's Government and concentrated Indian opinion. His Majesty's Government was only one of the parties concerned.

Mr. Amery then proceeded to describe these parties and declared that the Indian National Congress had built up a remarkable political organisation. He said that Congress was by far the most efficient political machine in India, of which they were justly proud. They had striven to make it national and all embracing.

If they had succeeded and Congress could speak for all elements of Indian national life, then however advanced their demands, the problem might have been very different and in many respects far easier than it was to-day.

"Their claim to speak for India is utterly denied by very important governments in India's complex national life. These other elements assert their right to be regarded not as mere numerical minorities but as constituent factors in any future Indian policy, entitled to be treated as such in any discussion for establishing India's future constitution.

Moslem Claims

"Foremost among these stand the great Moslem community of 90,000,000 strong and constituting the majority of both north-western and north-eastern India but scattered as a minority over the whole subcontinent.

"There is also the group of scheduled castes who feel that as a community they stand outside the main Hindu body, which is representative of Congress.

"The Indian Princes constitute another group of entities."

But underlying all that, continued Mr. Amery, there was unity. In no respect had the essential unity of India's outlook been shown more clearly than in the attitude of all parties of the communities since the war began.

Viceroy's Initiative

It was in this atmosphere that the Viceroy felt that the moment had come for an initiative which should enlist all elements of political effort and leadership behind India's war effort and also make a beginning in breaking down the deadlock and so pave the way towards an early achievement of that goal of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which the Viceroy had said was the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and the British Parliament.

The immediate offer contained in the Viceroy's statement was that of an extension of his council so as to include the leading members of all political parties as well as the establishment of a wider War Advisory Council on an All-Indian basis, associating on the conduct of the war representatives of Indian states and representatives of national life in India as a whole.

The Viceroy's offer presented to the Indian leaders an opportunity of taking immediate, effective and an important part in the Government of India and bringing their influence to bear on the conduct of the war without prejudice to their several political positions. They would have committed themselves to nothing except to work together in the present emergency for the good of India and for the common cause in which they all believed.

Mr. Amery's Hope

"I still hope that they will all be willing to take their part in spite of the discouraging attitude shown in Congress quarters. If that should unfortunately not prove to be the case, Lord Linlithgow will, of course, still go ahead, prepared to work with those who will work with him and each other."

The Viceroy's immediate offer was the paving of the way towards speedier attainment of the goal of Dominions Status. It was not, as was so often suggested, an inferior of dependent status.

Many independent nations were not free to live their lives as they wanted. They were over-run or dismembered by more powerful neighbours. "We in the British Commonwealth enjoy security, prosperity, friendship and enhanced dignity in the eyes of the world, which is the result of our free and equal association. There is no higher status in the world than that and that is the status we have declared to be the goal of our policy in India."

In every case in the Dominions, there had been an antecedent agreement between the main racial elements—British and French in Canada, and British and Boer, for instance, in South Africa.

The proudest day in Britain's history would be the day when they see India joining as a free and willing partner in the brotherhood of the British peoples.

Reply To Debate

Replying to the debate, Mr. Amery said that new members of the proposed enlarged Executive Council would be on an equal footing with the present members and would hold definite portfolios.

The functions of the War Advisory Council would be to collaborate India's experience and special knowledge in order to advise the Government on the development and stimulation of the war effort.

He believed that both Britain and India would contribute to the joint efforts in order that there might emerge something of which both Britons and Indians alike could be proud for generations to come.

The House then rose.

Lords Debate

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Devonshire said he did not think it was possible to go on with the framing of a constitution under war conditions but they could go a long way towards preliminary building.

The collapse of France had brought home to every Indian that realisation of his hopes of freedom depended upon the defeat of the common enemy. All indications showed that there would be a widespread response to the Governor-General's proposal for full co-operation on a provisional basis.

"It represents, of course, a mainly provisional settlement and it cannot in the nature of things be more than that for two reasons.

"Firstly, I don't think it is really possible to scrap and rebuild the constitution of a great country in the middle of a war, and secondly, no further steps can be taken towards self-government in India except as the result and on the basis of Indian agreement."

AIR RAIDS SLACKEN

Nazis Retire To Lick Wounds

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique states that enemy activity has been much less pronounced to-day.

An attack was made this morning on barrage balloons at Dover and a lightship was bombed.

An unsuccessful attack was also made on an aerodrome in Kent, where two enemy dive-bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

Air Force fighters also engaged the enemy at several points and inflicted casualties.

Scattered Attacks

This afternoon scattered attacks were made on several districts in the south-east and south-west. At Southampton high explosive bombs caused slight damage to a stationary train and injured several people.

At Hastings a house was demolished by high explosive bombs and a number of people were injured, several fatally.

Air Force fighters were constantly in action.

According to reports so far received, 15 enemy aircraft have been destroyed by Air Force fighters during the day.

Four of our fighters are missing.

Probable Nazi Losses

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It was emphasised in London to-day that the Air Ministry return of enemy aircraft losses in raids is made on a very conservative basis.

If the number probably destroyed or damaged is taken into account, says "Reuter's" correspondent, the German losses on Monday and Tuesday would exceed double the 140 officially claimed as definitely destroyed.

"Probably destroyed" aircraft mean those which, it is confidently thought, could not possibly have struggled back across the Channel.

MR. CUDAHY AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Mr. John Cudahy, U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, visited the White House to-day and saw President Roosevelt.

Afterwards Mr. Cudahy said he was authorised to tell the Press that he had not received a rebuke from the President and that there was no question of his resigning.

He added that President Roosevelt said that the action of the State Department in disavowing his London interview was not intended as a rebuke.

R.A.F. Extend Their Operations

Cross Alps To Bomb Italian Factories

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Details of last night's raids on Italy are given by the Air Ministry news service which states that two of Italy's most vital aircraft works, namely the Caproni factory at Milan and the Fiat plant at Turin, were seriously damaged.

The raiders left behind blazing and smashed factories, and one pilot, as he recrossed the Alps, could see a dull glare from the Caproni Works miles behind him.

The bombers flew some 1,000 miles, twice crossing the Alps and having to climb as high as three miles to clear the mountains.

Several Direct Hits

One pilot over the Fiat Works scored several direct hits which were followed by a fierce blaze and two large explosions.

Another pilot scored direct hits with incendiary bombs on buildings, causing fires while a heavy bomb struck the other end of the works.

A third pilot scored further hits with heavy bombs, starting more fires.

A pilot arriving later dropped more high explosive and incendiary bombs, increasing the blazing area.

Nearly all the raiders scored hits.

Railway Bombed

Rail sidings west of the aircraft works were also hit and a road and railway junction south of Turin was attacked. One plane straddled the junction with two sticks of heavy bombs and tore up the railway lines, with a direct hit.

All the pilots reported seeing bursts on the Caproni parent works at Milan. A salvo of incendiary bombs fell in a line right down the length of the buildings, and as heavy bombs followed, there was a series of large explosions.

Other high explosives fell across the hangars of an aerodrome adjoining the works and on slipways of a seaplane station.

Many fires quickly broke out all over the target area. The defences were apparently taken completely by surprise and A.A. fire was scanty and ineffective.

Raids On Germany

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique says that last night in addition to raids on Italy, strong forces of R.A.F. bombers attacked Junkers aircraft factories at Dessau and Bernburg (north of Leipzig), munition factories at Lunen and Grevenbroich, various military objectives in the Ruhr and 14 aerodromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium and France.

One of our aircraft is missing.

Dastardly Attack On Lightship

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A later message referring to the German air attack on a lightship in the Channel says that each raider dropped two bombs, one of which struck the lightship astern, killing two of the crew and wounding others who escaped in a boat before the ship sunk.

A flight of Hurricanes streaked across the sky and one overtook and pounced on the tail of a bomber which went spinning into the sea riddled with machine-gun bullets. Others escaped over France.

The lightship survivors were rescued.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively stated that during July Britain seized 45,300 tons of contraband, of which 34,600 tons were taken from neutral ships and 10,700 from Italian ships.

FATEFUL BATTLE

U.S. Eyes On Great Air Contest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Domestic issues are taking a back seat as Washington watches the fateful battle of the English Channel, for it is widely realised that its results may be fateful also for America.

On every hand, the hope is expressed that the R.A.F. may continue to prove its mettle.

The "Washington Post" declares that the stakes in the battle are of incalculable magnitude, but if Britain triumphs, the blight which for years has been spreading over the world, will be arrested.

Fate Of All Free Peoples

The newspaper's political correspondent says that on the battle depends not only the fate of the British Empire but the fate of all free peoples.

He deplores the fact that while the last two months have given Britain an opportunity to improve her defences, they have also been of value to Germany in the United States, where those who once spoke of a "phoney" war now talk of "phoney" fears.

The result is that American eagerness to help Britain is beginning to "wilt under the wind of irresolution."

The "Baltimore Sun" says that clearly the war is moving to some new frightful climax and adds that Germany is preparing some new main stroke, the fate of which will not be known until it "encounters the determined resistance of a resolute people."

Mounting Anxiety

With the mounting anxiety caused by the opening of the blitzkrieg, some circles here think that President Roosevelt may shortly take action concerning the sale of destroyers to England.

Soundings on the subject are reported to have already been made in Congress on his behalf.

Livelihood For "Free" Frenchmen

Mr. Butler Reveals Condition

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked in the House of Commons to-day what steps were being taken to enable French refugee sailors of the Mercantile Marine and fishermen, who were now in this country, to secure a livelihood and to assist in the Allied cause.

Mr. Butler said that arrangements were made for those French sailors who were willing to continue to serve in their own ships to do so, sailing under the British and French flags, receiving the same pay and working in the same conditions as British seamen.

Repatriation

Many had accepted those conditions though others had wanted to return to France and were now awaiting repatriation.

Every effort had been made to enable the French fishermen now in this country to go to sea and fish from their own vessels, thus contributing to the nation's supplies of food.

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VIGOROUS SPEECH BY MR. EDEN

Our Counter-Attack Will Start Real War

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Broadcasting from London to-night, Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for War declared:

"For us the real war will begin when we take the offensive and strike at the home of the enemy. That is the way wars are won and that is what we mean to do."

German propaganda had said that the summer of 1940 would see the end of the war. "We think otherwise," said Mr. Eden. "For us the real war, in which the British Empire will put forward its whole strength, has hardly begun."

Vital Sea-Power

Mr. Eden said that it had been proved before and it would be proved again that sea-power was a stronger weapon than land-power. The Germans knew this well, but they hoped in this war to overcome the difficulty by mastery of the air; but a vastly superior sea-power with a rapidly growing air-power was a much more likely means. That was our position and that was one of the reason why the Channel victories were more in our favour than Germany's.

The superior sea-power we possessed and superior air-power which we were determined to reach, combined with an ever-increasing army would secure our victory. And when the time came for us to strike where would Hitler's fifth columns be found? where would he find friends?

"The ghosts arising from the dead with arms in their hands of the nations he ravished for a season will turn upon him, and then we shall not be alone," said Mr. Eden.

"Then the foreign legions now forming in our midst, small in numbers but great in heart, will be swollen into a multitude for freedom and going out sword in hand to recover it. For a short season we fight alone until the foreign legions are marshalled in their thousands."

The Future World

Referring to the future, Mr. Eden said: "We are determined that the world shall not be the same after this war as it was before. There must be no third war in our time or in our children's time. No half-measures and no buying off of implacable enemies, but a full measure of peace between the free nations, based upon the principles in which we have confidence, because they are right.

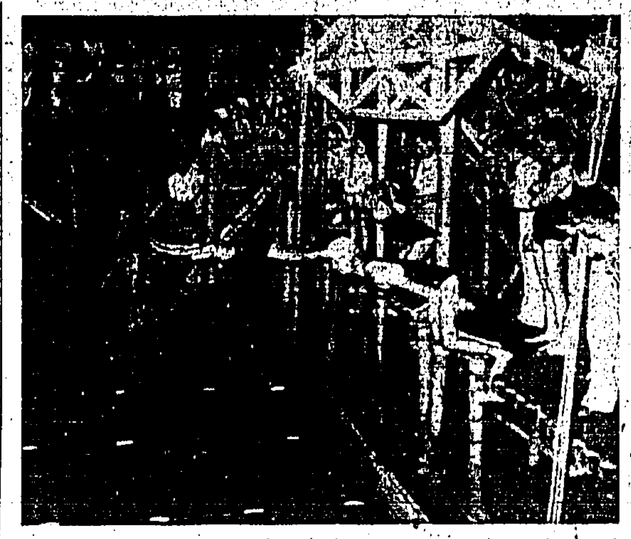
"We are standing alone against the greatest tyranny in history to win that kind of peace we believe in for ourselves and others, and we mean to have it."

Britain's Defence

Describing Britain's defence preparations, Mr. Eden said that in May 500,000 men were called up for actual training and besides the home forces there were the dominion and Allied troops.

"All are eager for our first great counter-attack—because that is what the successful defence of our island must prove to be."

Mr. Eden added that our reserves of men and material were mounting daily. He mentioned that the home guard was now over 1,500,000—and he concluded by expressing confidence in our ability, not merely to hold out, but to strike out.



A fine action shot of the start of one of the men's events at last night's triangular swimming gala between Chinese Y.M.C.A., South China Athletic Association and Chinese Bathing Club, held at North Point (Ming Yuen).

Desert Warfare

Half-Hearted Attacks By Italians

Latest Communique

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—General headquarters at Cairo in a communique issued to-day said that the Italians last Tuesday made "half-hearted" attacks at Jurargan on the Somaliland frontier with "very little success."

Regarding operations in the western desert, the communique said: "A patrol encounter 35 miles inside Italian territory resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy patrols."

Nairobi Report

NAIROBI, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A communique issued to-day states that during the last three days our aircraft have been carrying out a normal reconnaissance. There has been no report of any ground activity.

CAR ACCIDENTS

While driving a car along Nathan Road near the Alhambra Theatre yesterday, Mr. L. Martland, knocked down a six-year-old girl. The girl was sent to the Kowloon Hospital with injuries to the head and legs.

Another accident in Nathan Road was reported to the Police by Mr. F. P. Lenfestry, of the Harbour Office, who said he collided with Lo Chan-hung, 18, while driving a car. Lo was sent to the Kowloon Hospital.

Police Constable's Sudden Death

While on patrol duty in the New Territories yesterday, an Indian constable PSB318 Hazara Singh suddenly complained of internal pains, sat down and died.

HUNGARY'S DEMANDS

Negotiations Will Open On Friday

BUCHAREST, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is now stated that the Hungaro-Rumanian negotiations over Transylvania will begin at Tornuseverin on Friday.

This venue was chosen at the request of the Hungarian delegates, who are due to arrive here to-morrow evening.

The Rumanian delegation will be headed by M. Valerian Pop, the Transylvanian Liberal and ex-Premier, who recently declared himself strongly against any attempt either "to deliver up Rumanians in Transylvania to foreign domination or to impair the political unity of Rumania."

The Cabinet re-shuffle is to include a number of Transylvanian Ministers.

Hungarian Delegation

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Hungarian delegation to Rumania will be headed by M. Hory, former Minister to Warsaw and himself a Transylvanian, according to a dispatch to the official Italian news agency.

Hungarian Notes

BUDAPEST, Aug. 14 (Domei).—The Hungarian notes to Rumania deal specially with the return of the Hungarian minority, numbering some two million, in Transylvania, according to informed quarters.

The Transylvanian question is dealt with generally in both notes.

Informed quarters state that Hungary has framed the notes in such a way that Rumania cannot well refuse to discuss them.

Thus, outwardly at least, Hungary seems to have followed the advice of the Axis Powers.

Captain J. F. Lawrence, Hongkong Mule Corps, Whitfield Barracks, had a cigarette case, valued at $80, and $16 stolen from the Scandal Point Hall on Monday.

Situation In Syria Is Satisfactory

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The situation in Syria on the whole is satisfactory.

It is understood in London that political troubles in Palestine have almost disappeared and that peace reigns among the Palestinian troops who have arrived in Britain.

It is hoped in Palestine that other troops from Palestine, composed equally of Jews and Arabs, will be available for service overseas.

It is pointed out that a remarkable feature of the present conflict is that for the first time in history the whole Islam world is ranged on one side and that all the attempts of Italian propaganda to break down this position have proved futile.

Frontier Quiet

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Despite the large-scale clash in Somaliland, the imminent situation on the Libyan frontier remains remarkably quiet.

It appears that there has been a setback in Italy's plans for an invasion of Egypt which ten days ago appeared imminent. This may be due to the destruction wrought by the R.A.F. on the Nazi and Italian air forces.

The deadliness of the R.A.F. in the Channel combats has caused astonishment here and praise for the British airmen's prowess.

The R.A.F. destruction wreaked on the Italian air force has created an enormous impression and it is reported that there is a feeling of misgiving among the Italians in Libya who listen to the Cairo broadcasts.

Italian Panic

The normal effect of many pilots not returning from the encounters with the R.A.F. is considerable. The knowledge that companions, regarded as fine pilots, are shot down so rapidly that five were descending by parachute at one time in a recent encounter, is stated to be causing a feeling bordering on panic.

Already British pilots have noticed that the Italians are fighting in a spirit of defeatism and appear to be fighting to save their lives rather than defeat their enemies.

It is thought that Marshal Rudolfo Graziana, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, may be pausing to consider his chances of pushing into Egypt in the light of the new factor.

Quiet In Desert

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A communique issued at British Headquarters in Cairo states that in the western desert on August 13 a patrol encounter 35 miles inside Italian territory resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy patrol. Otherwise all was quiet.

In the Sudan, after a short engagement in the Gallabat area, the enemy made a hasty withdrawal behind his defences, losing one officer and 32 others ranks.

Our casualties were six.

In Somaliland, August 13 was a quieter day. Enemy attacks on the position at Jugargan were renewed but were on the whole half-hearted and met with very little success.

A column, including armoured fighting vehicles which advanced along the coast road from Zeila, were engaged by our aircraft and gunfire from His Majesty's ships.

In Palestine and Kenya there is nothing to report.

OFFICER DETAINED IN TOWER

Alleged Breaches Of Discipline

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—A question concerning the detention of a British officer in the Tower of London was addressed to the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons to-day.

The Minister was asked why Major A. D. Wintle, M.C., of the Royal Dragoons, was confined to the Tower of London on June 22 but no charge was preferred against him until August 7.

Civil Offence

Replying, the Under-Secretary for War, Sir Edward Grigg, said that instructions were sent from the War Office to the Western Command on June 20 that Major Wintle must be placed under close arrest and charged under Section 41 of the Army Act with committing a civil offence—assault.

He was arrested on June 21 and was informed that he was charged with committing a civil offence. He was brought to London and was informed on June 23 that the civil charge would be one of assaults.

New Charges

As the result of investigations, the Judge Advocate General Department advised that certain new charges should be added. This involved the collection of statements from other officers which took a little time.

Sir Edward Grigg said Major Wintle was furnished with the complete charge sheet and an abstract of the evidence on August 7, and a Court Martial was provisionally summoned for August 12.

On August 9 it was postponed to August 19 and later to August 26 on Major Wintle's request.

The new charges were conducive to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sir Edward Grigg continued: "I may add that Major Wintle's personal courage has never been in question. The charges are related entirely to discipline."

Mussolini Doesn't Like Our Leaflets

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Mussolini has issued a special communique, publishing the text of the leaflets dropped over Italy by R.A.F. planes yesterday.

The leaflet read:

"Italians! To acquire the liberty and independence of Italy, your ancestors rose in arms against tyranny and chased out their hated enemy, the Germans, from Piedmont and Lombardy.

"To-day, unfortunately, Italy is not a free and independent nation. In the present war, Italy is the servant of Hitler.

"Why are you fighting? To make Hitler stronger so that he can exploit you for his own war?"

The text of the pamphlets has, by Mussolini's orders, been published in all Italian newspapers.

"The text contains historical mistakes," an Italian communique states.

One civilian was killed and eight injured in Turin and nine were killed in Allessandria, according to the communique.

Nazis Won't Admit They Were Guns

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Authoritative German quarters refuse to confirm or deny reports that long-range guns set up in France were used to bombard a town on the south coast of England on Tuesday.

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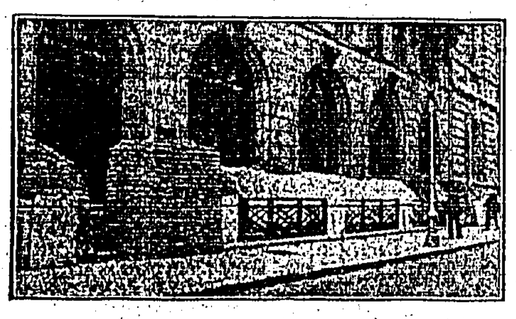

The protection of sandbagging partially completed on a Council Building in London.

Protecting stocks of sandbags with Sisalkraft. Photos by kind permission of the Middlesex County Council.

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Room — 11, Ice House Street

Owing to existing conditions, the Society's Room will be open on THURSDAYS only from 10 A.M. to noon

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

FRENCH COLONIES TORN OVER POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Information continues to reach London from the French colonies in Africa suggesting an atmosphere of uncertainty inthose territories.

In the French Cameroons, for instance, there is said to be a strong party in favour of supporting the Free French Volunteers under General Charles de Gaulle, while in Madagascar the official tendency is to support the Vichy Government.

This tendency is tempered, however, by a widely-expressed desire that Madagascar should continue to trade with British territories.

Belgian Congo Friendly

A new Governor-General has been appointed by the Vichy Government. This official was formerly in Dakar and his attitude towards the new French Government is stated to be not very clear.

Reports from the Belgian Congo show that the Government there continues to be very friendly to the Allied cause. It is understood that the considerable copper fields there are continuing their export and that close economic contact with the territory is being fully maintained.

Another Day Of National Prayer

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—It is announced that it is the desire of the King that Sunday, September 8, the first Sunday after the anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a day of national prayer.

Salvage Tug Launched

Kowloon And Whampoa Dock Ceremony

The motor salvage tug Ranger, built for the Luzon Stevedoring Co. of Manila, was launched at the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock at 7 a.m. to-day.

The launching was performed by Mrs. A. E. Southard, wife of the American Consul-General at Hongkong, and those present at the ceremony later adjourned to the Peninsula Hotel for breakfast. The early hour for the ceremony was chosen on account of the tide.

The tug, which will have a speed of 11 knots, will be powered by twin diesel engines of 450 h.p. each. She was built to Lloyd's specifications and under the supervision of Mr. G. S. Morrison. Her dimensions are length 135 feet, breadth 32 feet and draft 14 feet.

Goebbels Makes The R.A.F. Snort

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Aug. 14 (UP).—A snort would be the best way to describe the R.A.F.'s reception of the German propaganda report that the R.A.F. attacks only German bombers, leaving the Messerschmitts go in an effort to "preserve the British Air Fleet."

"Ridiculous," said an authoritative source this afternoon.

Air Ministry reports were dug up, showing that the R.A.F. had shot down 23 fighter-bombers and 14 Messerschmitts on Tuesday and 36 Messerschmitts on Monday.

Trespassed On Military Land

Prison And Expulsion For Chinese

That a considerable quantity of military property in defence areas had been stolen was revealed at Kowloon Magistracy this morning when Ho Yei, 24, was charged before Mr. E. Himsworth with trespassing on fortifications.

Ho admitted he had been found in a pill box set aside for military purposes in Kowloon and was sent to prison for a month and ordered to be expelled from Hongkong.

Inspector Rogers said that in the place in question there was a lot of military property. Defendant was found in the pill box by soldiers of the Kumaon Rifles and it was not known how he had got inside. Defendant must have gained entrance through a window.

Inspector Rogers said that there had been quite a lot of property stolen from military defence areas and the Military Authorities would be prosecuting every person found trespassing.

Nazis Hurting Italian Trade

Undercutting Methods In The Balkans

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—Italians in Yugo-Slavia are expressing concern at the way Germany is cutting them out of the trade markets.

Yugo-Slavia had agreed to supply Italy with 1,500 tons of copper a month, but has now been forced to promise this to Germany.

Slovakia under Nazi guidance is undercutting Italy in the Yugo-Slav markets by offering certain merchandise at 47 dinars as against 67 dinars which is Italy's lowest price.

Germany, the same Italian circles complain, never consults Italy on any economic measures she takes in the Balkans, although she is bound to do so under the 1935 agreement.

Some Italian circles openly state that if Germany wins this war she will turn Italy into an agricultural country just as she is planning to do with France.

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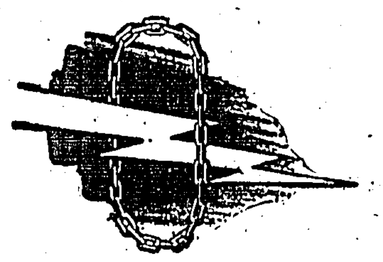
7.02 Excerpts from Noel Coward's Shows.
7.30 London Relay—The News.
8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.
8.03 A Short Mozart Programme.
8.15 Studio—Concert by Walter H. D. Yeh (Flute) and Mr. Y. K. Sze (Bass) with John Smith at the Piano.
8.45 Studio—Local Newsletter.
9.0 London Relay—The News and Topical Talks.
9.45 "Singers on Parade."
10.00 An Hour of Dance Music.
11.0 Close down.



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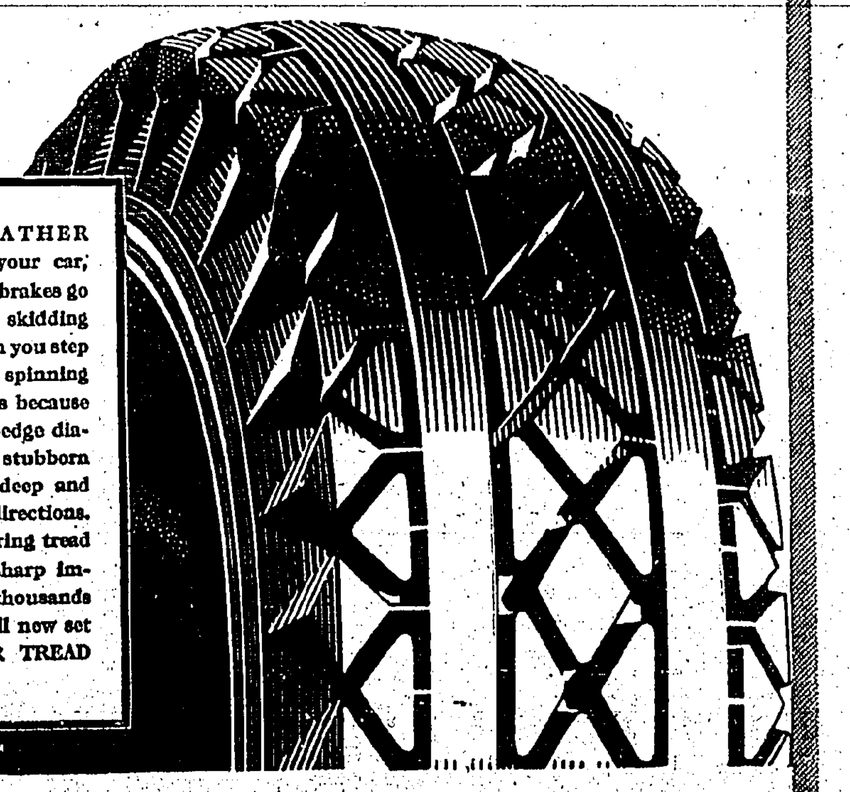

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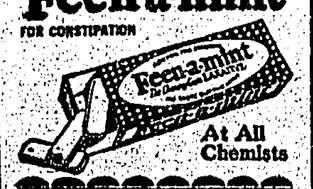

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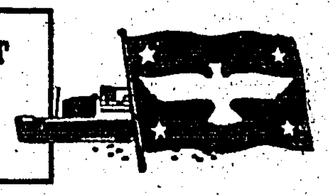

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U.S. And British Blockade

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government had received no communication from the Government of the United States with regard to the letting of food supplies through the blockade to the unoccupied part of France.

At the same time, the House might take it that the Government were in close touch with the United States Government on matters such as the one mentioned.

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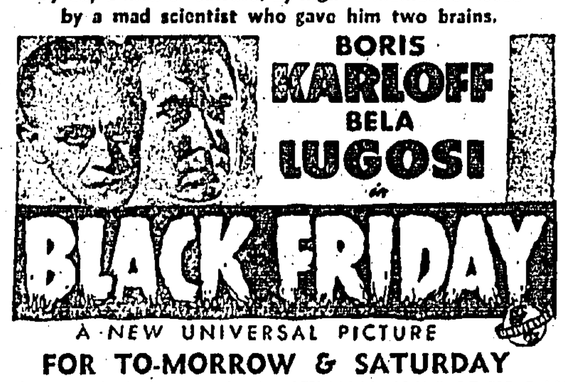

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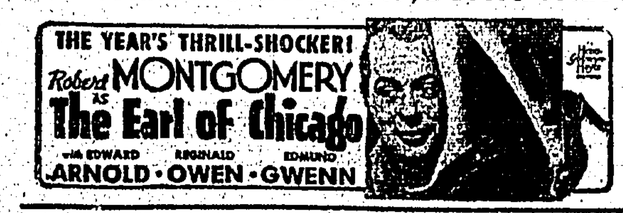

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LATE NEWS

ATHENS, Aug. 15 (Domei).—With Italy's propaganda machine threatening a "blitzkrieg" against Greece unless the latter yields to Italian demands, Axis diplomats were understood last night to have made fresh representations to General Metaxas, the Greek Premier.

It is believed that Mussolini is bringing pressure to bear upon General Metaxas to sever relations with Britain.

In view of the critical situation, General Metaxas called an urgent conference of his military leaders last night. Prior to this conference the Greek Premier received the German and Italian Ministers.

* * *

ATHENS, Aug. 15 (Domei).—Italo-Greek tension mounted to-day as, according to authoritative sources, approximately one hundred Albanians were detained by Greek police in Ionia on charges of intriguing against Greece.

* * *

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (Reuter).—Civilian pilots are being recruited in the U.S. to fly bombers across the Atlantic from Canada to Britain, it was announced to-day.

* * *

ANKARA, Aug. 15 (Reuter).—The Syrian frontier has been completely re-opened and the French authorities in Syria are granting visaes again to British subjects.

* * *

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15 (UP).—The conference of military leaders adjourned at 1.40 p.m.

Authoritative sources disclose that a final decision has been reached, but no statement will be issued until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

* * *

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Reuter).—It is officially announced that 26 German planes were destroyed yesterday. They comprised 14 bombers, 3 fighter-bombers and nine fighters. Four British pilots lost their lives.

There were a few casualties, some fatal, in an attack on a R.A.F. aerodrome.

Conserving Supplies

Consultation With Empire Urged

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, the Government were asked whether they would consult with the governments of the Dominions and other parts of the British Commonwealth with a view to concerting measures similar to those recently adopted by the Government of the United States for the purpose of conserving all supplies vital to war requirements and for the needs of the Commonwealth itself.

Government Reply

Mr. G. H. Shakespeare, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, said that measures for the control of exports had been enforced in all parts of the British Commonwealth since the early days of the war.

The British Government were in continuous touch with the governments of the Dominions and the governments of other parts of the Empire as to the operation of those measures in such a manner as might be best calculated to assist their common war effort.

Nazis And Danes Clash

Civilians Attack Soldiers

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—According to the Copenhagen radio, there was a clash between German soldiers and Danish civilians at Frederikshaven on August 3 as the result of which eight men were arrested and sentenced in Copenhagen to-day to terms of imprisonment.

It is stated that "irresponsible elements committed an assault on soldiers of the German forces of occupation."

Minister's Warning

The Danish Minister of Justice issued a warning describing the incident as "highly deplorable" and saying that repetitions may "result in a serious disturbance of relations between the German Army and the people of our country."

It is added that field telephones laid by German troops have been damaged and that five men so far have been sentenced to imprisonment fo such offences.

NANKING WANTS WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—"America should follow the British example and withdraw her troops from China," was the demand made to-day in a statement by Tang Liang-li, Chief of Publicity of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Government, states a "Domei" agency despatch from Nanking.

Tang alleged that the stationing of foreign troops in Shanghai was illegal, and commenting on "rumours of secret negotiations for transferring the British sector to the American guard," he declared that his government would not acquiesce in any action affecting China such as secret transfer of treaty rights or privileges as between foreign powers.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW C.O.S.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CANBERRA, Aug. 14 (Domei).—Lieut. General John Northcott has been appointed Chief of the Australian Army Staff in succession to Lieut. Gen. Cyril White, who was killed in Tuesday's air crash.

It is reported that Senator Philip MacBride will become Minister for Defence. Mr. Arthur Fadden, M. H. R. for Kennedy, will become Minister for Air.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to inform our many clients of the receipt of information from our principals,

MESSRS. N. V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN,

to the effect that they have transferred their Registered Office to Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, and that the management and executives of the firm are now operating in England. We are further advised that the organization of a Central Export Department for the supply from England of those goods formerly manufactured in Holland is now in hand.

We further take this opportunity of informing our clients that local rumors to the effect that we have sold or transferred our interests in the

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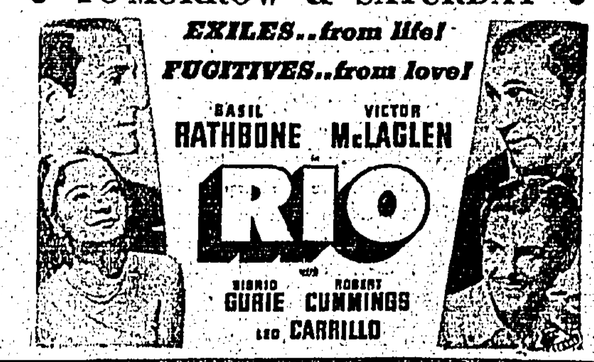
EXILES..from life!
FUGITIVES..from love!



Support For Viceroy

Probable Reaction To His Invitation

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—During a debate on India in the House of Lords to-day, the Duke of Devonshire said that indications showed that there would be a widespread response to the recent statement by the Viceroy.

"The statement affords an opportunity so long waited and will make possible immediate full co-operation on a provisional basis without prejudice to the views of any co-operator about the future," said the Duke.

Many Interviews

BOMBAY, Aug. 14 (Reuter).—The Viceroy has left for Poona after a four-day visit here.

During his visit here he granted interviews to several prominent political leaders, including Bhulabhai Desai (Congress leader), M. A. Jinnah (Muslim League leader), Sir Chimanal Setalvad (Liberals) and Dr. Ambedkar (Depressed Classes).

Mr. Jinnah had a second interview to-day at which he sought further clarification of the Viceroy's statement of last Wednesday.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.